# Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy 

AT HARVARD COLLEGE
Vol. 100, No. 4

## MAY 251948

## THE SPIDERS OF HISPANIOLA

By Elizabeth B. Bryant

## With Twelve Plates

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U. S. A.
PRINTEDFOR THE MUSEUM May, 1948

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[^0]The Museum's collection of spiders from Hispaniola dates from 1873. That year Dr. P. R. Uhler, then a member of the Museum staff, visited Haiti on a collecting trip. His principal interest was insects, but incidentally he took a number of spiders. So far as can be learned, all his time was spent in the western part of Haiti. On his return, the greater part of the Araneae were sent by the Curator of Insects, Dr. A. Hagen, to his friend, Graf Eugen von Keyserling, for study, with the result that a number of the new species were recognized by him. From time to time, these were described by Keyserling and figured in the "Verhandlungen der k.k. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien."

The next important addition to the collection was from Dr. W. M. Mann. While on a collecting trip in Haiti during the winter of 1912-13, he was requested by Mr. Samuel Henshaw, the then Director of the Museum, to include spiders. This is the only collection from the island made during the winter season, when fewer spiders are adult.

The principal part of the collection, as it now stands, is due to the interest and skill of Dr. P. J. Darlington. In the autumn of 1934, Dr. Darlington made his first trip to Haiti, visiting the western part of the island, where he spent over two months collecting. He did not confine his efforts to his own field, but added much material to the spider collection. Darlington, while working over the ground already covered by earlier collectors, also included much new territory, notably the mountains of the region, of which Morne La Hotte, with an altitude of 7872 feet, is the highest. In the summer of 1938 , Dr. Darlington returned to Hispaniola, devoting his attention during the greater part of three months to a study of the eastern part of the island, a region of remote peaks, each seemingly with a fauna peculiar to itself.

It should be noted, also, that the Museum is indebted to friends and former students for additions to its material. Dr. A. Audant, collecting in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, found species new to the collection. The material sent by him from Dame Marie, in the extreme western part of the island, though small, included new and interesting species. From Puerto Plata, a district that has been little worked, we received material from Donald Hurst that resulted in the identification of Singa crewi Banks. Also, members of the Utowana Expedition, in the spring of 1934, collected at various new localities.

In all, the collection contains 224 species. Of these, 110 have been described by me as new. In 1943, my paper on "The Salticid Spiders of Hispaniola," described 49 species, and two years later, in 1945, I
listed a total of 104 species of Argiopidae, of which 49 were new. The remainder, 120 species, are included in the present paper. Thirteen new genera have been proposed. Several of the genera here noted have been known previously only from South America, and others known only from the island of St. Vincent.

Table 1.
The number of known species of spiders found on the following islands.


In spite of the rapid growth of our knowledge of the arachnid fauna of the islands of the Caribbean, it still remains far too scanty to permit much discussion or comparison of the faunas of the several islands or groups of islands. Not only are there still large areas of virgin territory never yet examined, but there are even fewer areas where collecting throughout the year has been done.

In conclusion, I want to thank all who have assisted me, and especially do I wish to express my gratitude to Mr. Nathan Banks for his unfailing interest and help.

# Sub-Order MYGALOMORPHAE 

Species reported from Hispaniola

Family BARYCHELIDAE

Trichopelma nitidum Simon 1888

## Family THERAPHOSIDAE

Cyrtopholis agilis Pocock 1903
" cursor (Ausserer) 1875
Phormictopus cancerides (Latreille) 1806
Pamphobeteus nigricolor (Ausserer) 1875
Scopelobates sericeus Simon 1903
Only two of these six species are here recognized. Of the others, Pamphobeteus nigricolor (Ausserer), was described from a specimen from New Granada in the Keyserling Collection and at that time an immature female in the Koch Collection from San Domingo was referred to it. This, undoubtedly, is a misidentification, as the genus is wholly South American. Two species, Trichopelma nitidum and Scopelobates sericeus were both described by Simon from females from San Domingo. As most of the generic characters are based on males, these may ultimately prove to be known species. The remaining species, Cyrtopholis cursor (Ausserer), has been found on several of the islands of the Caribbean, but it is lacking in all recent collections from Hispaniola.

Two new species of the genus Psalistops are here described. The genus was based by Simon on three species from Venezuela. Later,

Dr. Petrunkevitch referred a new species, corozali Petr. from Puerto Rico, to it. This species is very close to one found in Haiti, but neither belong to the genus in the strict sense.

# Family BARYCHELIDAE 

## Genus Psalistops Simon 1889

Psalistops fulva spec. nov.
Figures 2, 5, 9
Male. Length, 12.0 mm ., ceph. 6.0 mm . long, 4.0 mm . wide, abd. 6.0 mm . long, 3.3 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax brown, with many soft white hairs, anterior margin about half the greatest width, wides rounded, cephalothorax quite low, thoracic groove transverse, deep; eyes on a very low turret, anterior row strongly procurved, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. largest of the eight, convex, separated by less than a diameter, posterior row about straight, p.m.e. smallest of the eight, oval, about touching p.l.e., lateral eyes separated by a diameter of a.l.e.; quadrangle wider than long and wider behind; clypeus vertical, below a.l.e. about equal to diameter of a.m.e., with a short row of bristles on the margin below eyes; mandibles reddish-brown, covered with silvery hairs, porrect, fang groove with scopula of long hairs on retrolateral margin, fangs parallel and very slender; labium wider than long, two rows of small granules parallel to tip; maxillae slightly divergent, fully three times as long as labium, prolateral margin with a scopula of orange-red hairs, a distinct lobe on upper prolateral margin and a larger lobe at base, scattered granules on basal half; sternum slightly convex, with many short bristles, nearly as wide as long; abdomen cylindrical, about one-third as wide as long, bright yellow with a median dark stripe which divides into a pair of serpentine stripes and forms a median row of pale spots on distal half, many long bristles, venter pale; spinnerets, two pairs, median pair very small, separated by more than a diameter, posterior pair long and slender, three jointed, basal joint longest, terminal joint very short and conical; legs, 4-1-2-3, brown, iridescent scopula heavy on anterior tarsi and metatarsi, scant on posterior tarsi and metatarsi, on fourth tarsi and metatarsi scopula divided by two rows of setae, all legs with spines, first tibia with prolateral distal spurs, ventral spur on a large apophysis bearing two
contiguous slightly curved spines, the lateral spur a smaller curved spine, each with two teeth, anterior tarsi with a dorsal row of capitate hairs; palpus longer than cephalothorax, tibia longer than patella, tarsus short, with a dorsal depression near the tip, with a chitinized carina on prolateral side, tarsus bilobed at tip, bulb cylindrical with embolus drawn out to a fine straight point.

Female. Length, 16.0 mm ., ceph. 7.5 mm . long, 6.0 mm . wide, abd. 9.0 mm . long, 5.5 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax same as male with a median row of bristles from eye turret to thoracic groove and bristles on margin of clypeus longer; eye turret little higher than in the male and eyes more widely separated; mouth parts and sternum same as in male; abdomen rather faded from age but the pair of serpentine dark stripes distinct, marking six median pale triangles, venter pale; spinnerets, median pair separated by a little more than a diameter, posterior pair with a very short terminal joint; legs, 4-1-2-3, rather short and stout, heavy scopula on anterior tarsi and metatarsi, median row of setae on posterior tarsi and a very faint scopula on fourth tarsi; epigynum, area convex with long bristles and a row of shorter bristles at the fold.

Holotype or Haiti; Diquini, November 1912, (Mann)
Allotype of Haiti; Diquini, November 1912, (Mann)
One of Simon's original species was based on both sexes. The male has a much lower cephalothorax than the female, and the same is true in the Hispaniola species, known from both sexes. The species corozali from Puerto Rico is known only from females. The generic position of Psalistops fulva is not very satisfactory, for in the original description of the genus, the lateral eyes are separated by less than a diameter. In both species from Hispaniola, the lateral eyes are separated by more than a diameter. The two Haitian species are probably congeneric with Psalistops corozali Petr. from Puerto Rico. In both the Hispaniola species the eye turret is low.

## Psalistops maculosa spec. nov.

Figures 1, 8
Male. Length, 13.0 mm ., without mandibles or spinnerets, ceph. 6.5 mm . long, 4.5 mm . wide, abd. 6.0 mm . long, 3.5 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax mahogany-brown, covered with fine white hairs, anterior margin about half the greatest width, cephalic portion not high, thoracic groove long, deep and transverse; eye turret above margin of clypeus, area wider than long, anterior row of eyes strongly procurved, eyes subequal, a.m.e. convex, separated by less than a
diameter and from a.l.e. by less than a radius, posterior row same length as anterior row, very slightly recurved, p.m.e. and a.l.e. almost touching, p.m.e. slightly angular, separated from a.m.e. by less than a short diameter of p.m.e., lateral eyes separated by a diameter of a.l.e.; quadrangle of median eyes wider behind and not so high as wide; clypeus vertical, below a.l.e. less than a radius of a.l.e.; mandibles red-brown, covered with short white hairs, porrect, parallel, fang groove long, with a thick scopula of long hairs on each margin, a row of small teeth on inner margin, fang long and slender; labium reddish, wider than long, tip emarginate, middle area with small granules; maxillae divergent, with a thick scopula of reddish-orange hairs on inner margin, basal portion with granules, upper inner angle produced in a lobe; sternum nearly as wide as long, probably in life covered with short stiff bristles, as a few remain on margins; abdomen cylindrical, with a distinct pattern of pale spots on a darker back ground, the dark portion in life covered with long and short bristles, venter pale, with two kinds of hairs; spinnerets, two pairs, middle pair small, contiguous, lateral pair separated by less than a diameter, three-jointed, basal joint longest, terminal joint short and conical; legs, 4-1-2-3, all tarsi scopulate, fourth tarsus with lateral scopula of reddish-orange hairs on sides, separated by rows of long bristles which form a distinet stripe, legs spiny, I tibia with two distal spurs, ventral spur on a distinct apophysis, long and slender, bifid, with lower portion short and pressed close to the larger spine, lateral spur about half as long and bent, no dorsal basal spine on III and IV tibiae; palpus much longer than cephalothorax, all joints covered with short white hairs, tibia almost twice as long as patella, distally much narrowed, a prolateral row of 3 spines, tarsus distally bilobed, dorsally excavate with a prolateral carina and a median row of spicules, each bearing a slender hair, bulb sub-globose, with tip prolonged in a long slender point.

Holotype or Haiti; Milot, January 1913, (Mann)

## Family THERAPHOSIDAE

## Genus Cyrtopholis Simon 1892

Cyrtopholis agilis Pocock
Figures 6, 7

Male. Length, 23.0 mm ., ceph. 11.0 mm . long, 8.5 mm . wide, abd. 10.5 mm . long, 6.5 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax mahogany-brown with many colorless hairs, rather flat, radial striae distinct, anterior margin more than half the greatest width, with a fringe of long hairs, sides rounded, thoracic groove deep, transverse; eyes on a small turret, anterior row procurved, eyes subequal, a.m.e. separated by less than a diameter and from a.l.e. by a little less, posterior row slightly recurved, same length as anterior row, p.m.e. small, round, p.l.e. about two-thirds the diameter of a.l.e., lateral eyes separated by about a diameter of a.l.e., median eyes separated by about a diameter of p.m.e.; quadrangle wider than high and wider behind; eye turret on margin; clypeus below a.m.e. equal to more than a diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles reddish-brown, porrect, covered with long hairs, fang groove long, prolateral margin with eleven teeth, retrolateral margin with a scopula of long hairs, fang long; labium reddish-brown, wider than long, a band of granules just below the tip; maxillae fully three times as long as labium, divergent, prolateral margin with a scopula of long, orange-red hairs, ending in a distinct point, basal margin with a large rounded point, basal half with dark granules; sternum brown, flat, longer than wide, $(4.5 \mathrm{~mm}$. : 3.5 mm .), with long dark bristles and short hairs; fourth coxae contiguous; abdomen brown, covered with long golden hairs, venter dark with colorless hairs; spinnerets, two pairs, median pair short, separated by less than a diameter, posterior pair long, three-jointed, basal joint longest, distal joint longer than middle joint; legs, 4-1-2-3, brown with many hairs, anterior tarsi and metatarsi with a thick scopula, posterior tarsi and distal half of metatarsi with scopula, scopula of fourth tarsus divided by a median line of setae, I tibia with two ventral distal spurs, ventral spur short and rounded, the other spur long and curved, tip blunt with a stout spine at inner side, both spurs covered with short hairs, III femur not enlarged; stridulating organ, I trochanter with a prolateral group of clavate bristles, irregularly placed, trochanter of palpus with a retrolateral group of a few clavate bristles; palpus long, tibia with 3 prolateral spines, tarsus short, bilobed at tip, bulb rather small, embolus slightly flattened as figured.
$0^{7}$ Haiti; Dame Marie, 1941, (Audant)
The type is a little smaller than the specimen described. Pocock stressed, as a specific character, the number of clavate bristles on the first trochanter and those on the trochanter of the palpus. The number probably varies with the individual, as the specimen from Dame Marie has many more than the type.

## Genus Phormictopus Pocock 1901

Phormictopus cancerides (Latreille)
Mygale cancerides Latreille, 1806, p. 83. "St. Domingo"
no. 74 ㅇ Haiti; Gonaives, (Albert Hilchenbach) f. Chamberlin
no. 75 o $^{7}$ Haiti; Jeremie, (Dr. Weinland), f. Chamberlin
$0^{7}$ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, July 1941, (Audant)

## Sub-Order ARACHNOMORPHAE

## Family FILISTATIDAE

Genus Filistata Latreille 1810

## Filistata hibernalis Hentz

Filistata hibernalis Hentz, 1842, p. 227, pl. 8, fig. 6. "o" South Carolina on the sea-coast, North Carolina on the banks of the Tennessee."
$\sigma^{r}$ ㅇ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Mann)
$0^{7}$ 우 Haiti; Cap Haitien, January 1913, (Mann)
o Haiti; Port-au-Prince, July 1941, (Audant)
¢ Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July 1941, (Hurst)

## Family DYSDERIDAE

Genus Ariadna Audouin 1825

Ariadna multispinosa spec. nov.
Female. Length, 8.8 mm ., ceph. 4.0 mm . long, 2.5 mm . wide, abd. $5.5 . \mathrm{mm}$. long, 3.5 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax chestnut-brown, shining, cephalic portion only slightly narrowed, sides almost parallel, no thoracic groove; eyes on middle half of head in three groups, eyes subequal, median eyes round and touching form a straight line with p.l.e., lateral eyes touching; clypeus high and slightly convex, with several very long bristles; mandibles long, vertical, darker than cephalothorax, with many long bristles in rows that curve towards median margin, a row of bristles
each from a granule parallel to groove, fang groove short; labium longer than wide, tip narrowed; maxillae almost twice as long as labium and much narrowed; sternum oval, almost twice as long as wide, ( $7.0: 4.0$ ), pale brown, convex, with scattered hairs; abdomen oval, convex, paler than cephalothorax, slightly reddish in middle area, with many short colorless hairs, venter paler than dorsum, spinnerets closely grouped at tip; legs, III pair directed forward, 1-2-4-3, rather pale, with distal joints darker, I femur bent, spines, no patellae spines, I pair, femur, left, 2 long prolateral spines on distal third, right, with 3 long prolateral spines, ventral, 0 , dorsal, 0 , tibia, dorsal, 0 , ventral, 2 widely separated rows, 8 p., 11r., with $4,6,8$ from base very short, all spines from a raised base, metatarsus, dorsal, 0, ventral, 10p., $9 r$. , all from a raised base, II pair, femur, dorsal, 1 near tip, tibia and metatarsus same as I pair, III pair, femur, 0, tibia, ventral, Op., 3r., metatarsus, ventral, Op., 3r., IV pair, no spines; epigynum, opening with anterior margin a slightly convex lip.

Holotype of Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla Mountains, Pico del Yaque, 8,000-10,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype of pullus Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, rain forest, near Valle Nuevo, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Ariadna multispinosa has more spines on the anterior pairs of legs than Ariadna arthuri Petr. from Puerto Rico and many more than Ariadna solitaria Simon from St. Vincent. The first species was based on an immature female, and there is always a possibility that the number of spines on the legs varies with each moult, as a half grown specimen from the rain forest near Valle Nuevo has only two spines on the first femur and fewer spines on the anterior tibiae and metatarsi, but it has three spines on the third tibia as in the type. The maxillae are much narrower than in the figure of $A$. arthuri Petr. but this too, may be a character that varies with each moult.

## Family OONOPIDAE

## Geuns Dysderina Simon 1891

## Dysderina antillana Bryant

Dysderina antillana Bryant, 1942, p. 324, figs. 1, 7. " $\sigma^{\text {T Virgin Islands; }}$ St. Croix"
Female. Length, 2.2 mm ., ceph. 1.0 mm . long, 0.6 mm . wide, abd. 1.3 mm . long, 0.7 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax brown, anterior margin narrowed to about half the greatest width, highest between the third pair of legs, no thoracic groove; eyes cover about one half the head, a.l.e. largest, round, convex, almost touching, posterior row straight, only little longer than anterior row, eyes oval, touching, p.l.e. slightly larger than p.m.e.; clypeus about equals radius of a.l.e.; mandibles brown, vertical, fang groove short; labium fused to the sternum, wider than long; maxillae twice as long as labium, slightly inclined, palpi inserted below the middle, tips abruptly narrowed; sternum pale as wide as long, widest between second coxae, convex, tip truncate between the fourth coxae, smooth, no hairs; all coxae globose, fourth coxae separated by almost two diameters; abdomen pale, cylindrical, about half as wide as long, a small narrow dark scutum on basal two-fifths, entire abdomen iridescent in certain lights, with a few short colorless hairs, venter pale with scattered dark spots beneath the surface, epigastric scutum from pedicel, including openings, area convex, spinnerets closely grouped at tip; legs, 1-4-2-3, III left missing, pale and slender, I pair, femur slightly enlarged at base, spines, femur, prolateral, $1-1$, near tip, patella, 0 , tibia, ventral, $2-2-2$, long and overlapping, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2$, all spines from a raised base, II pair, femur, 0 , patella, 0 , tibia, ventral, $2-2-2-2$, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2$, all spines from a raised base, posterior pairs with no spines.

Allotype o Haiti; Port-au-Prince, 1-5 September 1934, (Darlington)

This specimen is probably the female of Dysderina antillana Bryant from St. Croix. There is a slight difference in the size of the eyes of the posterior row, but the difference in the dorsal and ventral scuta is probably sexual. The arrangement of spines on the anterior pairs of legs is the same. The cephalothorax is higher in the male than in the female.

## Genus Oonops Templeton 1834

Oonops validus spec. nov.
Figure 3
Male. Length, 2.2 mm ., ceph. 1.0 mm ., abd. 1.0 mm .
Cephalothorax a bright brown, almost as wide as long, ( $6.0: 7.0$ ), anterior margin less than half the greatest width, moderately high, highest between the third pair of legs, no thoracic groove; eyes surrounded by black, a.l.e. largest, convex, separated by more than a
diameter, posterior row slightly recurved, p.m.e. smallest, oval, touching on long diameter, p.l.e. convex and only slightly smaller than a.l.e., and touching a.l.e., a pair of black bristles below p.m.e. and two pairs below a.l.e.; clypeus less than a radius of a.l.e. below a.l.e.; mandibles light brown, vertical, fang groove short, fang slender; labium brown, wider than long; maxillae twice as long as labium, distal half much narrowed, tips touching, palpi inserted from basal half; sternum triangular, as wide as long, widest between first pair of coxae, convex with scattered hairs about the margin, fourth coxae separated by more than a diameter, all coxae elongate; abdomen oval, a pale yellow-green with short colorless hairs, venter pale with three black dots each side of the spinnerets, no ventral scutum from pedicel to fold; legs, I right missing, 4-1-2-3, same color as cephalothorax, all spines from a raised base, I pair, tibia, ventral, 5 p.,4r., long and overlapping, II pair, spines same as I pair but not as heavy; palpus about as long as cephalothorax, patella and tibia subequal, tarsus very narrow and almost as long as bulb, bulb very large, flattened laterally, pale about margins, embolus a graduated recurved tube from a short lobe at the tip.

Holotype or Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Oonops validus is very close to Oonops globimanus Simon, 1891, from St. Vincent and Venezuela. The bulb of the latter also has a small lobe at the tip with two processes, and the legs have stiff setae instead of spines.

## Genus Triaeris Simon 1891

Triaeris stenaspis Simon
Triaeris stenaspis Simon, 1891, p. 561. " $\bigcirc$ Insula Sancti Vincentii."
2 ㅇ Haiti; Ennery, 7 September 1934, (Darlington)

## Family CAPONIIDAE

## Genus Caponina Simon 1891

Caponina darlingtoni spec. nov.
Female. Length, 3.8 mm ., ceph. 1.5 mm . long, 1.2 mm . wide, abd. 2.0 mm . long, 1.2 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax brown, median area paler, sides clouded with dark gray as radial striae, four-fifths as wide as long, anterior margin obtusely pointed, sides rounded, carapace rounded, shining, with a few long bristles, no thoracic groove, a long bristle posterior to each eye; eyes, two, surrounded by black, round, convex, separated by a radius; clypeus oblique, about equal to a diameter and a half of an eye, with several long and colorless bristles; mandibles reddish-brown, no boss, vertical, cone-shaped, fang groove short, oblique, margins poorly defined, no teeth, fang with a thick base, abruptly narrowed so that distal half is a slender curved spine; labium not fused to sternum, brown, wider than long, sides almost parallel, so that tip is only a little narrower than base; maxillae pale, strongly inclined over labium, tips almost touching, tips about as wide as base, palpi inserted below middle, terminal joint of palpi very long, enlarged, covered with dark hairs; sternum reddish-brown, darker about margins, strongly convex, almost as wide as long, ( $5.5: 6.3$ ), with many long colorless hairs, tip continued between fourth coxae, coxae separated by more than a diameter; abdomen oval, convex, basal half brown with an irregular median pale stripe, distal half with alternate pale and dark chevrons, entire abdomen with many short colorless hairs, venter pale, with a dark median stripe and irregular lateral blotches, spinnerets at tip, pale, anterior and median pairs in a straight line, subequal in length with posterior pair; legs, 4-1-2-3, III left missing, brown, tarsi pale, broken dark rings on ventral surface of femora and tibiae, anterior trochanters long, posterior trochanters shorter and swollen, no spines and a few colorless hairs and bristles, anterior tibiae longer than anterior metatarsi, posterior tibiae shorter than posterior metatarsi; epigynum, a procurved chitinized slit between posterior lung slits.

Holotype $\circ$ Dom. Rep.; San Jose de las Matas, 1,500 feet+, June 1938, (Darlington)
The genus Caponina is based on the species testacea from St. Vincent. The female is only 4.0 mm . long. A year later, Simon described a second species from Venezuela, and in 1899, F.O.P.-Cambridge described a third species from Guatemala. This last species is much larger than the others and has since been found in Costa Rica. The genus has but two eyes, as in Nops, but differs in having the labium broader than long, and there is no colorless membrane beneath the anterior metatarsi.

# Genus Nops MacLeay 1838 

Nops coccineus Simon 1891
Nops coccineus Simon, 1891, p. 573, pl. 42, fig. 18. " $\sigma^{7}$ ㅇ St. Vincent"
$0^{7}$ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll. pullus Haiti; San Marc, January 1913, (Mann)

## Family OECOBIIDAE

## Genus Oecobius Lucas 1845

Oecobius audanti spec. nov.
Figures 4, 10, 12
Female. Length, 1.6 mm ., ceph. 0.3 mm ., long, 0.5 mm . wide, abd. 1.4 mm . long, 0.8 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax pale, with a black marginal band, which widens opposite each coxa by a black dot, sides parallel and above marginal line a row of elongate dark spots, wider than long, anterior margin very broad, and extending in an obtuse point, ocular area very high, shaded in gray, eyes surrounded by black, from black spots above palpi a row of fine long bristles directed towards the eyes, no thoracic groove; eyes, a.m.e. and p.l.e. diurnal, round and convex, a.l.e. and p.m.e. flat, white and nocturnal, anterior row procurved, a.m.e. separated by a diameter, slightly larger than a.l.e. and almost touching a.l.e., posterior row slightly longer than anterior row, slightly procurved, p.l.e. largest of the eight, convex, p.m.e. white, flat and triangular, very conspicuous on the base of the black tubercle of p.l.e., p.m.e. separated by more than a long diameter; clypeus oblique, higher than eye area; mouth parts pale and weak; labium pale brown, longer than wide; maxillae pale, inclined over labium; sternum pale, wider than long, convex, fourth coxae widely separated; abdomen oval, base slightly bilobed, tip pointed, pale, covered with dark spots and dark veins, the largest, an elongate spot that does not reach the middle of the abdomen, venter pale, dark about sides, spinnerets characteristic of the genus; legs 4-1-2-3, subequal, pale with dark lateral spots which on ventral side are often broad rings, 2 on femora, 1 on patellae, 2 on tibiae, 2 on metatarsi, few long bristles and a few hairs; calamistrum double on middle half of fourth metatarsus; epigynum, chitinized area wider than long as figured.

Male. Length, 1.5 mm .

Coloring same as in the female but group of bristles below eyes lacking and eyes more closely grouped; palpus as long as cephalothorax, terminal joint large, pale with parts of palpal organ heavily chitinized.

Holotype $\sigma^{7}$ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, July 1941, (Audant)
Allotype of Haiti; Port-au-Prince, July 1941, (Audant)
Paratypes $20^{7} 7$ o Haiti; Port-au Prince, July 1941, (Audant)
Oecobius audanti is smaller than Oecobius benneri Petr. first found in the University buildings of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and known only from the female. The bristles below the anterior eye row are much longer, and there is a procurved row of six long bristles on the posterior slope of the eye turret. Even when the bristles are broken, the scars are easily seen. The epigynum has a distinct anterior fold, and the openings are much closer together than in the Puerto Rican species. The male palpus resembles that of $O$. texanus Bryant, found in several places in the southern U. S.

While these species are very small and could be easily transported by commerce, it is probable that each island in the Caribbean has an endemic species. Aside from the differences in the epigynum and the palpus, $O$. benneri and $O$. audanti are easily separated by the relative size of the eyes.

## Family AMAUROBIIDAE

## Genus Alauximus gen. nov.

Cephalic portion very high, covering about four-fifths of the carapace, anterior margin wide, thoracic groove longitudinal and distinct; eyes six, a.l.e. separated by at least two diameters, posterior row procurved, eyes equidistant; clypeus narrow; mandibles geniculate, boss distinct, fang groove oblique, upper margin with five teeth; cribellum bipartite; calamistrum a single row of very short hairs; legs, $1-4-2-3$, not varying greatly in length, femora with ventral trichobothria. Male unknown.

## Genotype Alauximus infumatus spec. nov.

The genus Alauximus differs from other genera in the family in having only three pairs of eyes and by the very high and long cephalic portion.

Alauximus crassus spec. nov.
Figure 13
Female. Length, 5.1 mm ., ceph. 2.0 mm . long, 1.4 mm . wide, abd. 3.0 mm . long, 2.0 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax pale brown, cephalic portion very high, rising gradually to about the middle and then sloping to within about one-sixth of the posterior margin where it falls in a concave slope, anterior margin very little narrowed, with many short hairs, thoracic groove longitudinal and on the posterior slope; eyes, three pairs, subequal, on middle half of the head, a.l.e. separated by more than two diameters, posterior row procurved, eyes equidistant, p.m.e. separated by a little more than a diameter, lateral eyes separated by less than a diameter; clypeus below a.l.e. less than a diameter of a.l.e., margin fringed with long hairs; mandibles brown, strongly geniculate, with a well defined boss, fang groove oblique, upper margin with five equidistant teeth, first two near base of fang small, next two long and sharp, lower margin with one very small tooth, fang evenly curved; labium longer than wide, ( $2.5: 2.0$ ), with a pit on lateral margins near base, not fused to sternum; maxillae one and a half times as long as labium, inner margins parallel; sternum brown, with many long hairs, convex, twothirds as wide as long, tip pointed between posterior coxae, fourth coxae separated by less than a diameter; abdomen pale, thickly covered with short hairs, no markings, convex, venter paler, with fewer hairs; cribellum directly anterior to the spinnerets, probably divided as the margin of the lobe shows a notch in the middle; legs, 1-4-2-3, rather short and not varying greatly in length, same color as cephalothorax, no stripes or dark rings but many hairs, all femora with ventral trichobothria, no scopula on tarsi or metatarsi, spines, I pair, femur, dorsal, 1-1-1, all small, patella, 0 , tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, not opposite, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, all small, II pair same as I pair, posterior patellae with a retrolateral spine; calamistrum on prolateral margin of fourth metatarsus, less than half the length of the joint, near base, in a single row of very short, colorless hairs; epigynum, two large round sacs beneath the surface, separated by less thąn half a diameter, openings may be the clear ovals anterior to the sacs.
Holotype of Dom. Rep.; North Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Alauximus infumatus spec. nov.
Figure 14
Female. Length, 4.0 mm ., ceph. 2.0 mm ., long, 1.2 mm . wide, abd. 2.0 mm .

Cephalothorax pale brown, darker about eyes, anterior margin little narrowed, swollen, cephalic portion very high and long, convex, sloping gradually to within a third of the posterior margin where it falls abruptly in a concave slope, thoracic groove short on posterior slope; eyes, three pairs, cover middle half of the anterior margin, a.l.e. largest, separated by more than two diameters, posterior row procurved, little longer than anterior row, eyes equidistant and subequal, p.m.e. separated by less than two diameters; clypeus below a.l.e. less than a diameter of a.l.e.; mandibles vertical, geniculate, boss small, fang groove slightly oblique, impossible to see teeth on upper margin, lower margin with four small equidistant teeth, fang small; labium as long as wide, lateral margins near base notched; maxillae not quite twice as long as labium, sides parallel; sternum more than two-thirds as wide as long, convex, very few hairs; abdomen has been injured, pale with dark markings, venter pale with dark lateral stripes; cribellum directly anterior to spinnerets; legs, I and II right missing, 4-1-2-3, pale, distal joints darker, no scopula on tarsi or metatarsi, spines, I pair, femur, dorsal, median, 1 , prolateral, 1 at tip, patella, 0 , tibia, ventral, 1 at tip, 1 about middle, 2 at base, prolateral, 2 , retrolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, II pair with fewer spines on tibia and metatarsus, posterior pairs, few spines on tibiae and metatarsi; calamistrum near base of fourth metatarsus, less than half the length of the joint, a single row of very short colorless hairs; epigynum, area wider than long, a wide convex median lobe, basal portion with hairs and tip much narrowed and depressed that reaches the fold, each side of narrow tip are elongate oval openings and above these are large globular sacs beneath the surface that are very conspicuous.

Holotype of Dom. Rep.; north of Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

It is with some hesitation that Alauximus infumatus and A. crassus are placed in the same genus. Both have but three pairs of eyes and both have the cephalic portion of the cephalothorax very long and high; this is longer in crassus than in infumatus. Both have the same arrangement of spines on the legs and a calamistrum of very short colorless hairs. But the eyes of crassus are subequal and the lower margin of the fang groove has but one small tooth. In infumatus the
anterior lateral eyes are larger than the others, and there are four teeth on the lower margin of the fang groove.

So far as known, all genera in the family Amaurobiidae have four pairs of eyes but in some species of Auximus, the a m.e. are much smaller than the others. In the Dictynidae, there are several genera in which the a.m.e. have disappeared.

## Genus Auximus Simon 1892

## Auximus gratus spec. nov.

Figure 15
Female. Length, 6.5 mm ., ceph. 2.5 mm . long, 2.0 mm . wide, abd. 4.5 mm .

Cephalothorax brown, shining, widest between the second pair of legs, anterior margin only slightly narrowed, cephalic portion long, not separated from the thoracic, moderately high, falls abruptly from the groove, thoracic groove long; eyes cover middle half of the anterior margin, anterior row straight, eyes equidistant, a.l.e. more than twice the diameter of a.m.e., posterior row a little longer than anterior, procurved, eyes subequal, p.m.e. separated from p.l.e. by less than a diameter and a half and from each other by a little more, lateral eyes subequal and touching; quadrangle much narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus about as wide as diameter of a.l.e.; mandibles mahogany-brown, vertical, a distinct boss, fang groove slightly oblique, upper margin with a carina followed by three teeth, lower margin with a row of five small teeth; labium brown, not fused to sternum, almost twice as long as wide, sides parallel; maxillae brown, about one and a half times as long as labium, sides parallel; sternum brown, heart-shaped, three-quarters as wide as long, convex, with a few hairs, not continued between posterior coxae, fourth coxae almost touching; abdomen pale brown, vaguely spotted with small darker dots and pale flecks, the latter most numerous about the base, a few scattered hairs about the base, venter same color as dorsum, with no spots, spinnerets at tip, basal pair stout, separated by more than a diameter, two-jointed, distal joint very small, median pair small and slender, dorsal pair little longer than basal pair, very slender, two-jointed with distal joint very short; opening of posterior spiracle very distinct, a narrow pale slit with small, chitinized round openings at each end; cribellum notched at middle; legs, fourth pair
missing, brown, slender, anterior pairs longest, no ventral trichobothria on femora, spines, femora with one median dorsal spine, I pair, patella, 0 , tibia, dorsal, 0 , ventral, $2-2-2$, basal pair very slender, prolateral, 3 , retrolateral, 2 , metatarsus, dorsal, 0 , ventral, $2-2$, prolateral, 2 , retrolateral, 2, II pair same as I pair; epigynum large, wider than long, median area with a heavily chitinized posterior margin, each side with a large transverse pale oval with chitinized margins and anterior to median lobe two pairs of dark sacs beneath the surface.

Holotype \& Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Constanza to Jarabacoa, 2,000-4,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Auximus gratus is probably not a true Auximus, but it belongs near Auximus productus Chamberlin, which is based on a female from Tincochaca, Peru, at an altitude of 7,000 feet. The genotype, Auximus dentichelis Simon was described from both a male and a female from the Azores. Judging by the description, both are small, and the mandibles of the male are abruptly narrowed on the distal third, so that the fang groove is oblique and very long. Auximus gratus can not be placed in the genus Amaurobius, because of the oblique fang groove which has several teeth on the lower margin.

## Family PISAURIDAE

## Genus Thaumasia Perty 1833

## Thaumasia annecta spec. nov.

Figure 18
Female. Length, 10.0 mm ., ceph. 6.0 mm . long, 5.1 mm . wide, abd. 6.0 mm . long, 3.2 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax brown, middle area darker, bordered by a pale curved stripe from elypeus to posterior margin, darker portions covered with short dark hairs, anterior margin much narrowed, sides rounded, quite flat, thoracic groove long; eyes cover middle half of anterior margin, each eye heavily ringed with black, anterior row slightly procurved, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. larger than a.l.e., separated by a diameter of a.m.e., posterior row strongly recurved, longer than first row, p.m.e. larger than a.m.e., separated by two diameters, p.l.e. larger than p.m.e., placed on a tubercle and directed backward, separated from p.m.e. by fully two and a half diameters of p.m.e.; quadrangle narrower in front, and as high as wide behind; clypeus vertical, fully as high as quadrangle; mandibles brown, with many
long bristles, vertical, boss small, fang groove oblique, upper margin with a scopula of long colorless hairs, with three teeth, middle tooth largest, lower margin with three teeth, tooth near base of fang the largest and third tooth quite small and well separated from the other two; labium brown, longer than wide, lateral margins on basal half emarginate with a deep chitinized round pit on each side above the base; maxillae pale, almost twice as long as labium, parallel; sternum pale, with many long hairs, wider than long, ( $6.0: 5.0$ ), rebordered, emarginate opposite coxae and the tip continued as a narrow lobe between the fourth coxae; abdomen oval, deeply bilobed at base, brown, with a narrow lanceolate darker mark at the base that fades out before the middle, sides striped with dark, a pair of widely separated transverse pale marks about one third from tip and a smaller pair at tip above the spinnerets, venter paler than dorsum; legs, 4-1-2-3, III left missing, differing little in length, long and slender with long spines, brown with many short dark hairs, all patellae with distal spine, anterior pairs with a prolateral spine, posterior pairs with prolateral and retrolateral spines, no small ventral apical spine on metatarsi, spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2-2, distal pair very small, other spines long, lateral, 2-2-2, dorsal, 1-1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, lateral, $2-2-2$, dorsal, 0 ; epigynum, area wider than long, slightly convex, covered with short white hairs, so that all structure beneath is obscure, openings widely separated ovals on posterior margin, this margin somewhat rolled under.
Holotype of Haiti; Ennery, 10 September 1934, (Darlington)
Thaumasia annecta is smaller than Thaumasia marginella (Koch) from Brazil, and reported from several of the islands of the Caribbean. It also differs from the genotype in the absence of a small ventral apical spine on the metatarsi and the very simple epigynum. The spider has evidently oviposited, as the abdomen is relatively small and shrunken.

Genus Tinus F.O.P.-Cambridge 1902
Tinus connexus (Bryant)
Figures 17, 19
Thaumasia connexa Bryant, 1940, p. 277, fig. 22. " $\%$ Cuba; Pico Turquino, 1,500 feet, 25 June 1935, (Darlington)."
Female. Length, 9.1 mm ., ceph. 4.5 mm . long, 4.0 mm . wide, abd. 5.0 mm . long, 3.0 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax pale brown, with a paler stripe above the margin from the clypeus to the posterior margin, darker areas covered with short fine dark hairs, almost as wide as long, anterior margin more than half the greatest width, somewhat flattened, thoracic groove long and deep with areas each side rounded; eyes cover little more than the middle half, anterior row slightly recurved, a.m.e. little larger than a.l.e., separated by less than a diameter and a little nearer the a.l.e., posterior row recurved so that posterior margin of p.m.e. and anterior margin of p.l.e. form a straight line, eyes heavily ringed with black, subequal, p.m.e. almost twice the diameter of a.m.e., separated by about a diameter and from p.l.e. by a diameter and a half, p.l.e. slightly raised; quadrangle of median eyes narrower in front and as high as width of p.m.e.; clypeus below a.m.e. fully two diameters of a.m.e., a pair of longslender bristles below a.m.e.; mandibles pale brown, covered with white hairs and longer dark bristles, vertical, fang groove oblique, upper margin with three teeth, lower margin with three teeth, the two near base of fang contiguous, third tooth separated, fang longer than groove; labium pale, slightly longer than wide, not fused to sternum; maxillae pale, more than one and a half times longer than labium, outer margins parallel, with a scopula of long colorless hairs; sternum pale, wider than long, ( $6.0: 5.0$ ), flat, with a few long hairs, anterior margin only a little narrowed, sides emarginate opposite coxae and ending in a very slender point between the fourth coxae, fourth coxae separated by almost a diameter; abdomen brown, with a narrow pale median stripe on basal third, sides mottled with a darker brown, with many pale hairs, venter pale, thickly covered with long white hairs; legs, 2-4-1-3, long and slender, (II pair 32.0 mm . long,) varying little in length, no scopula on tarsi and metatarsi, pale, all joints with wide darker bands, spines, all dorsal spines small, patellae with a long dorsal spine at tip, metatarsi with a small apical ventral spine, I pair, tibia, ventral, $2-2-2$, and 2 distal very short, prolateral, 3 , retrolateral, 3, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, long, 1 small median apical spine, prolateral, 3, retrolateral, 3, II pair same as I pair; epigynum, darkened area as long as wide, a median portion twice as long as wide, separated from sides by a darkened groove.

Male. Length, 6.5 mm ., ceph. 3.5 mm . long, 3.5 mm . wide, abd. 3.4 mm . long, 2.0 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax the same as the female, but as wide as long; eyes, posterior row more recurved than in the female, so the eyes are more widely separated; clypeus lower than in the female; mandibles pale, small, vertical, fang groove oblique, upper margin with a scopula of
long reddish hairs followed by three small teeth, lower margin with three well separated teeth; sternum pale, flat, as wide as long, ending in a slender point between the fourth coxae; abdomen has been injured, dark and mottled, base bilobed; legs, 2-4-1-3, (II leg 30.0 mm . long), much more slender than in the female, spines the same; palpus longer than cephalothorax, patella as long as the diameter of the joint with a long dorsal spine at the tip, tibia longer than patella, with a large leaf-like dorsal apophysis with the distal third much constricted in a twisted process and turned retrolaterally, ventral process slender, chitinized and curved, ending in a hook that rests on the base of the bulb, all parts of the palpal organ confined to the cavity, embolus a black ribbon-like piece in the distal half of the cavity that probably forms a circle and a half with a free tip near the middle; the most conspicuous part is a flat disk in the center, which half hides the embolus, with a process from the side superimposed on a longer parallel piece, both protruding from the cavity.

Allotype or Dom. Rep.; foot hills of the Cordillera Central, south of Santiago, 1,000-3,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)
\& Dom. Rep.; foot hills of the Cordillera Central, south of Santiago, 1,000-3,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

The genus Tinus was based by F.O.P.-Cambridge on the species nigrinus from Central America, a larger species than connexus. It differs, also, from the Hispaniola species by the relative length of the legs, ( $4-2-1-3$ ), and the space between the p.m.e., but the palpi and epigyna are similar.

## Family LYCOSIDAE

## Subfamily LYCOSINAE

## Genus Arctosa C. Koch 1848

## Arctosa tantilla spec. nov.

Figure 20
Female. Length, 7.0 mm ., ceph. 3.5 mm . long, 2.4 mm . wide, abd. 3.5 mm . long, 2.0 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax brown, with a vague median pale stripe, and indistinct
radial striae, black in eye area, entire cephalothorax covered with fine dark hairs, anterior margin slightly more than half the greatest width, widest opposite third pair of legs, sides evenly rounded, moderately high, thoracic groove long and distinct; eyes cover middle half of the head, in three rows, anterior row slightly procurved, eyes very small, equidistant, a.m.e. larger than a.l.e., second row as long as anterior row, eyes separated by about a diameter, p.l.e. subequal to p.m.e. and separated by more than two diameters; quadrangle of posterior eyes wider behind and higher than wide; clypeus equals about a diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles dark reddish-brown, geniculate, vertical, with many long hairs, fang groove slightly oblique, upper margin with three teeth, middle tooth largest, lower margin with two small, subequal teeth, fang with a thick base; labium longer than wide, basal half of lateral margins notched; maxillae pale, twice as long as labium, outer margins parallel, tips not widened; sternum pale, convex, almost as wide as long, ( $3.0: 3.5$ ), pointed in front of fourth coxae, fourth coxae almost touching; abdomen oval, pale with irregular dark marks which form a wide band across the middle, marks more numerous on posterior half, entire abdomen covered with long and short hairs, venter pale; legs, I pair missing, [1]-4-2-3, pale with distal joints darker, spines, II pair, patella, 0 , tibia, dorsal, 0 , ventral, 2-2-2, distal pair short, prolateral, 1 , second pair of spines not opposite, and spines of prolateral row more slender than retrolateral row, dorsal basal spine on fourth tibia; epigynum with a broad median lobe with margins rebordered and a rounded tip, each side in anterior portion, large openings close to median lobe and posterior to openings are dark sacs beneath the surface.

Holotype of Dom. Rep.; south side of Lake Enriquillo, 10 September 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype of Dom. Rep.; south side of Lake Enriquillo, 10 September 1938, (Darlington)

Arctosa tantilla is much smaller than the genotype, Arctosa cinerea (Fabr.) and it has but two teeth on the lower margin of the fang groove. However, in some of the European species of the genus, the third tooth is very small. According to Simon, this species would be placed in Alopecosa (Hist. Nat. Araignées, 1898, 2:336), as it has but two teeth on the lower margin of the fang groove, but the spines are more slender and not so numerous as in the genotype, Lycosa fabrilis (Clerck) of Europe. The Hispaniola specimen has probably oviposited, as the venter is shrunken. The paratype is a little smaller, and the dorsal marks are not quite so distinct, but the epigynum is the same.

## Genus Lycosa Latreille 1804

## Lycosa festina spec. nov.

Figures 11, 22
Female. Length, 13.5 mm ., ceph. 7.0 mm . long, 4.5 mm . wide, abd. 7.0 mm . long, 4.5 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax with a narrow pale median stripe from the posterior eye row to the margin, a pale lateral stripe of about the same width from the clypeus and a very narrow marginal dark stripe, the dark stripes covered with dark hairs, white hairs and long bristles about the eyes, anterior margin about half the greatest width, thoracic groove long; eyes, anterior row straight, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. larger than a.l.e., second row slightly longer than the first row, eyes separated by little less than a diameter, and from p.l.e. by a diameter and a half; mandibles dark brown, vertical, geniculate, fang groove oblique, upper margin with three teeth, one near the base of the fang small, middle tooth largest, lower margin with three subequal, equidistant teeth; labium brown, longer than wide; maxillae twice as long as labium; sternum pale, not so wide as long, ( $6.0: 8.0$ ), ending in a point between posterior coxae; abdomen with a dark spear-mark on basal half, with a pale stripe at base and sides, tip connected with first chevron, posterior half with several dark chevrons, sides dark, venter pale, with scattered dots; legs, 4-1-2-3, right I and II missing, brown, with indistinct dark rings on dorsal side, a heavy scopula on anterior tarsi and metatarsi and a thinner scopula on posterior pairs, spines, I pair, patella, 0 , tibia, ventral, $2-2-2$, distal pair very small, lateral, 2-2, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2-2,1$ median distal, lateral, $2-2$, II pair same as I pair, III and IV tibiae with a dorsal basal spine; epigynum, area about as wide as long, cross piece shorter than septum and narrow, septum arched, wider at anterior end than at union with cross piece.

Male. Length, 10.0 mm ., ceph. $5.5 . \mathrm{mm}$. long, 4.3 mm . wide, abd. 5.0 mm . long, 3.0 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax and abdomen like female, dark dots on the venter smaller than in female; legs, I and II right missing, scopula almost as heavy as in the female and spines longer; palpus, patella little longer than diameter of the joint, tibia more than twice as long as patella and fully three-quarters as long as tarsus, palpal organ confined to basal half, parts best understood from figure.

Holotype of Haiti; San Marc, December 1912, (Mann)
Allotype or Haiti; San Marc, December 1912, (Mann)
Paratypes ㅇ Haiti; Petionville, November 1912, (Mann).
Paratypes of Haiti; Manneville, December 1912, (Mann)
Paratypes 3 of $10^{7}$ Haiti; Ennery, January 1913, (Mann)
Paratype of Haiti; Cap Haitien, January 1913, (Mann)
Paratypes or of Haiti; Jacmel, (Mann.)
Paratype or Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.
Paratype of Haiti; Ennery, 7 September 1934, (Darlington)
Paratypes 3 o Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, April-July, (Hurst)
Paratype of Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, 30 August 1938, (Darlington)
Lycosa festina shows some variation in size. The specimens collected at Puerto Plata in July are smaller than those collected earlier in the year. But all have the same marks, the narrow median pale stripe on the cephalothorax and the dark spear-mark on the abdomen framed at the base and the sides by a distinct pale stripe and the tip of the spear-mark connected to the first dark chevron. The male palpus is unusual in the length of the tibia; in most of the males, the cymbium extends far beyond the palpal organ.

## Lycosa inconspicua spec. nov.

Figure 16
Female. Length, 9.2 mm ., ceph. 5.1 mm . long, 3.9 mm . wide, abd. 4.5 mm . long, 3.1 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax with a narrow median pale stripe from the p.m.e. to the posterior margin, each side a wide dark stripe covered with short dark hairs, in the dark areas and parallel to median stripe a faint pale stripe from p.l.e. to about the middle of the cephalothorax, a narrow submarginal pale stripe about as wide as the median stripe, eyes surrounded by black with white hairs between p.m.e., a row of dark bristles below posterior eyes and parallel to margin, and a shorter row posterior to each p.l.e., anterior margin less than half the greatest width, thoracic groove long; eyes, anterior row straight, a.m.e. larger than a.l.e. and separated by more than a radius, a.l.e. separated from a.m.e. by a radius of a.l.e., p.m.e. separated by a diameter and p.l.e. separated by fully three diameters; quadrangle of posterior eyes wider behind and wider than high; clypeus about as high as diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles same color as cephalothorax, geniculate, vertical, with many long bristles, fang groove oblique, upper margin with
three teeth, tooth nearest the base of fang very small, middle tooth largest, lower margin with three equidistant teeth, middle tooth largest; labium pale, longer than wide, lateral margin of basal half excavate; maxillae pale, slightly inclined, about twice as long as labium; sternum pale, convex, two-thirds as wide as long; abdomen brown, with a narrow, pale, basal spear-mark, outlined with a darker brown, venter pale; legs, 4-1-2-3, same color as cephalothorax, no dark rings, anterior tarsi and metatarsi scopulate, faint scopula on posterior tarsi, spines, I pair, patella, 0, tibia, dorsal, 0, ventral, 2-2-2, basal and middle pairs slender but as long as the diameter of the joint, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 0 , metatarsus, dorsal, 0 , ventral, $2-2$, distal, 1 median at tip, prolateral, 1, II pair, spines same as on I pair, III and IV tibiae with dorsal basal spine; epigynum, area wider than long, cross piece rather narrow and longer than median septum, openings apparently at anterior end.

Holotype of Haiti; Ennery, 7 September 1934, (Darlington)
Lycosa inconspicua is very similar to Lycosa atlantica Marx, but much smaller and more delicate. The specimen has evidently oviposited as the venter is depressed and wrinkled. The median septum is narrower and longer than specimens of L. atlantica from Bermuda.

## Lycosa reducta Bryant

Lycosa reducta Bryant, 1942, p. 330, fig. 25. "Virgin Islands, St. Croix, (Beatty)"
The markings are very distinct, and the very short spines on the anterior tibiae are characteristic. The anterior metatarsi are heavily scopulate and have a small median ventral spine at the distal end that was not noted in the original description.

ㅇ Haiti; La Visite, 6,000-7,000 feet, 16-23 September 1934, (Darlington)

Subfamily PARDOSINAE
Genus Pardosa C. Koch 1848
Pardosa porto-ricensis Banks
Pardosa porto-ricensis Banks, 1901, p. 224, pl. 15, figs. 2, 3. " 1 \& Porto Rico; San Juan"
$10^{7}$ Haiti; Trou Caiman, 7 September 1934, (Bates)

## Family OXYOPIDAE

## Genus Hamataliwa Keyserling 1887

Hamataliwa Keyserling, 1887, p. 457
Oxyopeidon O.P.-Cambridge, 1894, p. 139
The genus Hamataliwa was based by Keyserling on the species grisea. Dr. G. Marx had two specimens, probably both females, and he sent one to his friend, Count von Keyserling, with the vague locality, "North America." The type is now in the Keyserling Collection in the British Museum. In 1890, when Dr. Marx published the "Catalogue of the Described Araneae of Temperate North America," he states in a note on p. 592, that he had but two specimens of this species and he gave one to Keyserling. In the text of the Catalogue, Dr. Marx has Florida and Virginia as localities where the species is found.

The Keyserling description is very definite, and H. grisea has been identified from Florida, Alabama, Texas and Arizona, but unfortunately later workers have read the generic description very hastily and much confusion has arisen. Keyserling states that the anterior row of eyes is recurved and shorter than the procurved posterior row; the a.m.e. are separated by about a diameter and are two diameters from the a.l.e.

In 1894, O.P.-Cambridge, in the Biol. Centr. Amer., 1: 139, proposed the genus Oxyopeidon for seven species from Central America, some based on males, others on females, but he selected no type.

In 1898, Simon (Hist. Nat. des Araignées, 2: 139) redescribed the genus Hamataliwa and reduced Oxyopeidon to synonymy. While he failed to mention the eyes of the anterior row in the text, in the key, (p. 378), he states, "Oculi quatuor antici inter se appropinquati, lineam angustam valde recurvam (fere Ocypes) designantes."
F.O.P.-Cambridge did not agree with Simon, and in the second volume of the Biol. Centr. Amer., 1902, p. 246, selected the second species described by O.P.-Cambridge as the type of Oxyopeidon, as he considered the first species, O. facile as a Hamataliwa. He stated that the type of Hamataliwa was before him and that the anterior eye row was straight.

The matter is further complicated, since Simon in the appendix of the Hist. Nat. des Araignées, (1903), $2: 1048$, uses Oxyopeidon O.P.-Cambridge for Hamataliwa as defined earlier, and Hamataliwa Keys. replaces Emmenophrys Simon, 1898, p. 390. The difference be-
tween these genera is in the spacing of the eyes of the posterior row, and the curvature of the anterior eye row. According to the figures of O.P.-Cambridge, there is a difference in the spacing of the eyes of the male and female of a given species, and unless some other difference can be found, the genus Oxyopeidon must be considered as a synonym of Hamataliwa Keys.

Genotype Hamataliwa grisea Keyserling.

## Hamataliwa communicans (Chamberlin)

Oxyopeidon communicans Chamberlin, 1925, p. 128, fig. 40.' "Holotype; M.C.Z., no. 1190, \& Haiti; one female, Crew coll."

Hamataliwa grisea Banks, 1903, p. 341, (nec Keyserling, 1887)
Holotype $\circ$ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.
2 of Haiti; Port-au-Prince, July 1941, (Audant)
\& Haiti; Post Terre Rouge, 2,000 feet, October 1934, (Darlington)
Hamataliwa communicans can be distinguished from H. haytiana by its smaller size, eyes of the anterior row equidistant, and the epigynum wider in proportion to the length, and the openings more widely separated.

## Hamataliwa cubana (Chamberlin)

Oxyopeidon cubanum Chamberlin, 1925, p. 128, fig. 41. "Cuba; Santiago de las Vegas, (Baker), N.Banks Coll., M.C.Z. no. 1187, 1 ¢" Hamataliwa grisea Banks, 1909, p. 167, nec Keyserling, 1887

2 ㅇ Haiti; hills near Port-au-Prince, 2,000 feet, 2 October 1934, (Darlington)

ㅇ Haiti; foot hills 3,000-4,000 feet, north-east Massif de la Hotte, October 1934, (Darlington)

## Hamataliwa haytiana (Chamberlin)

Figures 23, 24
Oxyopeidon haytianum Chamberlin, 1925, p. 127, fig. 39. "Haiti; One female. Crew coll., M.C.Z. no. 1189"
Hamataliwa grisea Banks, 1903, p. 341, nec Keyserling, 1887
Female. Length, 9.0 mm ., ceph. 4.0 mm . long, 3.0 mm . wide, ant. margin 2.5 mm ., abd. 4.6 mm . long, 2.6 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax pale brown, with narrow white scales on sides, between eyes and on clypeus, and longer narrow dark scales on upper surface, sides very little narrowed, very high, rising slightly from posterior eye row to a little beyond the groove where it falls abruptly to posterior margin, thoracic groove long; eyes, anterior row strongly recurved, eyes very unequal in size, a.m.e. small, separated by a little more than a diameter and from a.l.e. by more than a diameter of a.l.e., posterior row covers three-quarters of head, procurved, p.m.e. nearer to p.l.e. than to each other, eyes subequal to a.l.e.; quadrangle formed by a.l.e. and p.m.e. slightly narrower in front and wider than high; clypeus not grooved below anterior eye row, higher than space between a.m.e. and p.m.e., very slightly convex near margin; mandibles pale brown, cone-shaped, anterior surface flattened, basal half covered with narrow dark scales, fang groove very short; labium pale, almost three times as long as wide; maxillae pale, one and a half times as long as labium, upper margin black; sternum pale, convex, triangular, widest between first coxae, pointed between posterior coxae; abdomen pale, with groups of narrow dark scales, widest near the spinnerets, venter pale; epigynum, area wider than long, a pale median plaque, with widely separated openings at anterior margins.

Male. Length, 5.2 mm ., ceph. 2.5 mm . long, 2.0 mm . wide, abd. 2.5 mm . long, 1.4 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax and eyes same as in female; abdomen pale with many white scales; legs long with many spines; palpus not so long as cephalothorax, tibia a little longer than patella, with many soft white hairs, tibial apophysis bifid with upper branch long, slender and heavily chitinized, tip rubs against the lower chitinized angle of the cymbium, lower branch widely separated from the upper, directed downward, broader than upper with a rounded tip abruptly bent backwards, palpal organ completely fills cavity, embolus very black and heavy, starts on margin above the middle, follows the contour of the cavity and ends just above the origin with a blunt point which rests on a short flattened ribbon-like piece with a truncate tip, many very long white hairs on margin of the cymbium which partly cover the various parts.

Holotype + Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.
Allotype of Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July-August 1941, (Hurst)
$0^{7}$ of Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, April-May 1941, (Hurst)
$0^{7}$ Dom. Rep.; San José de las Matas, 1,500 feet+, June 1938, (Darlington)
or Dom. Rep.; foot hills of Cordillera Central, south of Santiago, 1,000-3,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

ㅇ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, 3,000-4,000 feet, Constanza, August 1938, (Darlington)

## Hamataliwa nigritarsus spec. nov.

Figures 28, 29
Male. Length, 5.0 mm ., ceph. 2.4 mm ., abd. 2.5 mm .
Cephalothorax pale brown, a few small dark scales on sides, very high, longer than broad, slightly narrowed anterior to posterior row of eyes, sides slightly rounded, thoracic groove long and distinct but not deep; eyes, ocular area red with a few white scales between the eyes, anterior row strongly recurved, a.m.e. very small, separated by a little more than a diameter, a.l.e. largest of the eight, separated from a.m.e. by a radius of a.l.e. and from each other by about a diameter and a quarter, posterior row longer than anterior, strongly procurved, eyes subequal, p.m.e. slightly nearer p.l.e. than to each other; quadrangle of a.l.e. and p.m.e. as wide behind as in front, longer than wide; clypeus not as high as quadrangle, slightly convex, with many small white scales; mandibles yellow, with a small dark spot on median margin just above the fang groove, small, cone-shaped, very small boss, two pairs of long colorless parallel bristles on median margin midway between base of fang and fang groove, directed downward, fang groove very short, with a small black tooth on each margin, fang short; labium more than twice as long as wide, on each lateral margin about the middle, a deep pit; maxillae almost twice as long as labium, not as wide as labium, sides parallel; sternum pale, two-thirds as wide as long, ending in a slender lobe between the fourth coxae, flat, no hairs; abdomen oval, flat, distal quarter much narrowed, pale with no markings, venter pale; legs, 1-2-4-3, differing little in length, pale with terminal joints darker, all tibiae with a long dorsal basal spine; palpus about as long as cephalothorax, femur and patella pale, patella shorter than tibia with two dorsal spines, distal spine very long and parallel to basal spine on tibia, tibial apophysis as long as tibia, parallel to cymbium, very long and slender, outer margin black and continued as a chitinous ridge to ventral side where it ends in a short point, cymbium very convex, lower margin with a thick fringe of long white hairs that hides almost half of the palpal organ.

Female. Length, 5.8 mm ., ceph. 2.5 mm ., abd. 3.2 mm .
Cephalothorax little darker than in the male, thinly covered with narrow dark scales; eyes same as in male; mandibles large and geniculate, distinct boss, reddish, two pairs of very long dark bristles on
median margin midway between base and fang groove, as in the male, fang groove short, small black tooth on each margin; mouth parts and sternum same as in male; the three terminal joints of palpi dark; abdomen, dorsum pale, flat, sides dark and thinly covered with dark scales, abdomen almost pentagonal, widest in posterior third, when it suddenly narrows, venter pale, with many short hairs; legs, I right and I and II left missing; cpigynum of the usual type, but the median plate very broad, posterior to the dark openings are a pair of small hyaline sacs below the surface.

Holotype o ${ }^{7}$ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Allotype of Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Hamataliwa nigritarsus is separated from other species of the genus, by the two pairs of long parallel bristles on the mandibles and the very long tibial apophysis of the male palpus. The female is separated from others by the two pairs of bristles on the mandibles and the very broad median plate of the epigynum. H. tuberculata (Chamberlin) also has the abdomen very wide on the posterior third, but the type is a female, probably two moults from maturity from Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba and as the relative position of the various parts often change with each moult, it is not very satisfactory to compare specimens from another locality.

## Genus Oxyopes Latreille 1804

Oxyopes crewi spec. nov.
Figures 21, 26, 27
Oxyopes salticus Banks, 1903, p. 341, nec Hentz, 1845
Female. Length, 6.0 mm ., ceph. 2.1 mm . long, 1.6 mm . wide, abd• 3.6 mm . long, 2.5 mm . wide.

Cephatothorax pale brown, with a pair of parallel broken stripes of dark scales from p.m.e. to posterior margin and broader broken lateral stripes covered with dark scales, cephalothorax very high, almost level posterior to eyes until a short distance from the margin when it drops in almost a vertical slope to the posterior margin, thoracic groove faint and short, anterior margin very little narrowed; eyes, all but the a.m.e. heavily ringed with black, anterior row recurved so that a.l.e. is almost posterior to a.m.e. very small, separated by fully
two diameters, a.l.e. separated by a diameter and a half and slightly largest of the eight, posterior row longer than the anterior, procurved, eyes subequal and equidistant, a mass of white hairs between eyes of anterior row; quadrangle very narrow in front and much higher than wide; clypeus not as high as quadrangle, slightly convex, pale, with two parallel black lines from a.m.e. to margin; mandibles pale, each with a narrow longitudinal black line that does not reach the fang groove, vertical, cone-shaped, boss small, fang groove very short, one small black tooth on lower margin; labium pale, more than twice as long as wide; maxillae pale, one and a half times as long as labium, parallel; sternum wider than long, widest between I and II coxae, ending in a point in front of fourth coxae, pale, with an irregular black spot opposite the first three coxae; abdomen oval, dorsum rounded, pale with a basal spear-mark outlined with dark and broken dark lines on the sides which form a dark mass, venter pale, with a broad dark stripe slightly narrowed above the spinnerets, anterior margin indented with a pair of short pale points; legs, 1-2-4-3, pale, all femora with a ventral black line; epigynum, area longer than wide, a median pointed finger turned towards the pedicel, convex, with a blunt tip which is rolled under, two widely separated dark sacs beneath the surface at base; seen from the side are two large openings.
Male. Length, 4.3 mm ., ceph. 2.0 mm . long, 1.6 mm . wide, abd. 2.2 mm . long, 1.0 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax pale brown, a pair of short dark lines below the a.m.e. and a few dark scales about the posterior margin, otherwise the same as in the female; eyes, clypeus and mandibles same as in the female; sternum with very small black dots; abdomen oval, widest at base and pointed above the spinnerets, basal spear-mark dark, bordered on sides by a narrow pale stripe, sides brown, venter with a broad dark stripe from fold to spinnerets; legs, 1-2-4-3, femora with black ventral line, heaviest on anterior pairs; palpus not as long as cephalothorax, terminal joint very dark, with outer lower margin produced in a triangular flattened lobe with heavily chitinized margins, patella not as long as tibia with no ventral fringe of stiff hairs, ventral apophysis of tibia covers entire surface of anterior portion heavily chitinized and protruding, a small apophysis below the large lobe of the cymbium, embolus follows contour of the cavity and ends in a flattened ribbon near the tip, below the tip a small black point and nearer the tip at one side a larger dark hook that projects from the plane and is best seen in a lateral view.
Holotype or Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.

Allotype of Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.
Paratypes $10^{\text {T }} 3$ o Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.
Oxyopes crewi can be separated from Oxyopes salticus Hentz, found in the southern part of the United States and reported from various islands of the Caribbean, by the lack of ventral fringe of stiff hairs on the patella of the palpus and the shape of the ventral ridges on the tibia.

Genus Peucetia Thorell 1870
Peucetia viridans (Hentz)
Oxyopes viridans Hentz, 1845, p. 195, pl. 17, fig. 2: reprint, p. 46, pl. 7, fig. 2. " $q$ North Carolina, Alabama."
ㅇ Haiti; hills near Port-au-Prince, 5 September 1934, (Darlington)
o Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, April-May 1941, (Hurst)
$\sigma^{7}$ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Mann)

## Family SICARIIDAE

## Genus Drymusa Simon 1891

Drymusa stmoni spec. nov.
Figures 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35
Male. Length, 6.0 mm ., ceph. 3.0 mm . long, 1.6 mm . wide, abd. 3.1 mm . long, 2.0 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax brown, median area pale with a dark lanceolate stripe each side forming a dark V anterior to the thoracic groove, not very high, highest at posterior third, anterior third abruptly narrowed, a short thoracic groove on posterior slope; six eyes, in three widely separated groups, differing little in size, median eyes oval and almost touching, lateral eyes round and touching; clypeus convex, and about three times the diameter of the median eye; mandibles brown, vertical, long, and slightly divergent, fang groove short; labium brown, not fused to the sternum, one and a half times as long as width at the base, tip narrowed to one third width at the base, emarginate, lateral margins at distal third abruptly notched; maxillae brown, narrow, inclined over labium, but tips not touching, tips reach the fang groove, palpi inserted at basal third; sternum brown, convex,
no hairs, almost as wide as long, (3.5:4.9), anterior margin straight and broad, fourth coxae separated by almost a diameter by a truncate lobe of sternum; abdomen oval, base high, pointed above spinnerets, with a narrow dark median stripe and diagonal dark bars each side that connect with median stripe, sides dark, venter dark with fold posterior to the middle and extending across the abdomen, slightly anterior to the spinnerets a median longitudinal compressed lobe or vent with heavily chitinized margins that protrudes from the surface, this may be the opening of the posterior spiracle, spinnerets short and retracted, no colulus; legs, 1-2-4-3, fairly long, and slender, brown, with three indistinct white bands on the tibiae, more distinct on posterior pairs than on the anterior, very few hairs, smooth shining, anterior metatarsi and tibiae with a ventral row of recurved hairs, suggestive of Leucauge, a few spines on posterior tibiae, tarsi short, three claws from a distinct onychium; palpus not as long as cephalothorax, femur curved with no ventral spine but a depressed area with three low roughened spots, patella short, little longer than wide, tibia more than twice as long as patella, thickened with a ventral row of coarse hairs, tarsus about the length of the patella, bulb inserted in a depression at tip, spherical, with embolus at distal end, embolus straight, about as long as bulb, tip abruptly narrowed and bent.

Holotype o ${ }^{7}$ Haiti; La Hotte, 5,000-7,800 feet, 16-17 October 1934, (Darlington)
Paratypes 2 of pullus Haiti; La Hotte, 5,000-7,800 feet, 16-17 October 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype $\circ$ Haiti; foot hills north-east of La Hotte, 3,000-4,000 feet, October 1934, (Darlington)

The genus Drymusa was based on a species from St. Vincent, known only from one female. Later in the Histoire Naturelle des Araignées, 1, p. 278, Simon added another species to the genus, also a female, from the Cape of Good Hope. The genus is separated from Scytodes by the much higher clypeus and the short thoracic groove.

The male palpus differs from that of Scytodes in the position of the bulb, which is inserted at the end of the tarsus as in the genera Loxoscelles and Plectreurys, and also in the roughened areas on the femur, rather than a short spine. Drymusa also differs from the latter genus in having only three pairs of eyes, the broad posterior lobe of the sternum and the three claws on the tarsus.

The two immature females found with the holotype male on La Hotte, are about half grown and show no indications of the median lobe or vent just anterior to the spinnerets, but this lobe is well
developed in the female found in the foothills of La Hotte. This specimen may be one moult from maturity. All the females have the two dark marks on the cephalothorax which form a V anterior to the thoracic groove that Simon describes in the genotype. He made no mention of the curious lobe at the opening of the posterior spiracle. This probably corresponds to the thickened lobe found in some of the male Salticidae on Hispaniola, and also found by both O.P.-Cambridge and Chickering on a few species of Clubionidae of Central America.

## Genus Scytodes Latreille 1804

Scytodes fusca Walckenaer
Scytodes fusca Walckenaer, 1837, 1: 272. "o $\circ$ of Guiane; Cayenne."
o Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.
o Haiti; Cap Haitien, January 1913. (Mann)
¢ Haiti; San Marc, January 1913, (Mann)

## Scytodes hebraica Simon

Scytodes hebraica Simon, 1891, p. 568, pl. 42, fig. 14. " $q$ St. Vincent"
$\sigma^{7}$ Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July-August 1941, (Hurst)

## Scytodes longipes Lucas

Scytodes longipes Lucas, 1845, p. 71, pl. 1, fig. 2. " $\mathrm{o}^{7}$ Mexique"
\& Haiti; Momance, November 1912, (Mann)
$\sigma^{7}$ Haiti; Petionville, November 1912, (Mann)
© pullus Haiti; San Marc, January 1913, (Mann)
ㅇ Haiti; Grand Riviere, January 1913, (Mann)
\% Haiti; Port-au-Prince, January 1913, (Mann)
¢ Haiti; Miragoane, 2 November 1934, (Darlington)
© Haiti; hills near Port-au-Prince, 2,000 feet, 2 October 1934, (Darlington)

Family PHOLCIDAE
Key to Hispaniolan genera of Pholcidae

[^1]2. Posterior row of eyes seen from above procurved........... Blechrosceles
Posterior row of eyes seen from above recurved...................... 3
3. Eyes on a turret, a.m.e. very small. .......................... Modisimus

Eyes not on a turret, a.m.e. and a.l.e. contiguous, a.m.e. only slightly smaller than a.l.e........................................... . Physocyclus

Genus Artema Walckènaer 1837

Artema atlanta Walckenaer
Artema atlanta Walckenaer, 1837, p. 656. "ठ" \& Nouveau-Monde Amer. merid. - Du Bresil."
우 Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July-August 1941, (Hurst)

Genus Blechroscelis simon 1893

## Blechroscelis serripes Simon

## Figure 46

Female. Length, 7.0 mm ., ceph. 2.5 mm . long, 2.5 mm . wide, abd. 5.5 mm . long, 2.5 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax pale, ocular turret dark with a long narrow pale stripe from a.m.e. to groove, a broad dark stripe above lateral margins to posterior margin, ocular turret not high, thoracic groove long and deep; eyes, anterior row straight, a.m.e. minute, touching, separated from a.l.e. by more than a diameter, a.l.e. and p.l.e. subequal, posterior row procurved, p.m.e. slightly smaller than p.l.e., separated by fully two diameters, area between a.l.e. and p.l.e. black; clypeus fully three times as high as ocular area, inclined; mandibles brown, vertical, coneshaped; labium brown, wider than long; maxillae brown, one and a half times as long as labium, tips almost touching, palpi inserted very near the base; sternum brown, wider than long, ( $6.5: 4.5$ ), widest between anterior coxae, strongly rebordered, truncate at tip, fourth coxae separated by a diameter; abdomen cylindrical, a pale blue-green with scattered short hairs, no markings, venter same color as dorsum and hairs longer, spinnerets closely grouped: legs much broken, very long, tarsi short and pale, all femora with a dorsal and a ventral row of short stiff spines, tibiae with a dorsal row of spines; epigynum brown,
large, two-thirds as wide as long, with middle area strongly convex and posterior margin about the middle of the venter.

2 o Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, April-May 1941, (Hurst)
\& pullus Dom. Rep.; Villa Altagracia, July 1938, (Darlington)
The original description of Blechroscelis serripes Simon, has not been seen, but in the Histoire Naturelle des Araignées, 1893, vol. 1, p. 479 , the species is reported from San Domingo. The rows of small spines on the femora and tibiae are mentioned as a specific character. The procurved row of the posterior eyes is a generic character.

## Genus Modisimus Simon 1893

## Modistmus femoratus spec, nov.

Figures 39, 42
Male. Length, 2.3 mm ., ceph. 0.8 mm . long, 0.9 mm . wide, abd. 1.5 mm . long.

Cephalothorax pale, ocular turret darker, thoracic groove long and deep; eyes eight, anterior row straight, a.m.e. punctiform, a.l.e. largest of the eight, separated by less than a diameter, posterior row seen from above straight, eyes subequal, p.m.e. separated by less than a diameter, about touching p.l.e.; clypeus high, with a long setiform spur, arising above the margin and almost reaching the fang groove; mandibles pale, vertical, distal two-thirds excavate on median margin and paler than basal third, with a large blunt tooth in the median margin, fang groove horizontal; labium brown, fused to sternum, wider than long; maxillae inclined over labium; sternum pale brown, convex, wider than long, posterior coxae widely separated; abdomen oval, blue-green with a pair of converging darker stripes that unite about the middle, venter pale, epigastric plate chitinized and extending beyond the middle, followed by a dark spot, anterior to the spinnerets a smooth chitinized plate, not quite as long as the epigastric plate, almost touching the dark spot; legs much broken, first pair with a dark ventral stripe on femur and tibia, a ventral row of cusps on distal half, each bearing a short spine, no spines and few hairs on legs; palpus, femur with a short spur at distal end, patella short, tibia more than twice as long as patella, tarsus with three short lobes, each bearing long bristles and a long lobe with no spur that protects the embolus, bulb very large.

Holotype or Dom. Rep.; Sanchez, July 1938, (Darlington)
The long setiform spur on the clypeus is very similar to the one figured on Hedypsilus culcinus Simon from Venezuela.

Modisimus fuscus spec. nov.
Figures 34, 36, 37, 45
Male. Length, 2.5 mm ., ceph. 1.1 mm . long, 1.3 mm . wide, abd. 1.5 mm . long, 1.4 mm . high.

Cephalothorax wider than long, thoracic groove long and deep, ocular turret rather low, posteriorly sloping to the groove, slope dark with numerous long bristles directed forward; eyes eight, each surrounded by a heavy dark ring, anterior row straight, a.m.e. minute and touching, a.l.e. largest of the eight, separated from a.m.e. by about a diameter, posterior row seen from above straight, eyes subequal, p.m.e. separated by about two diameters and from p.l.e. by a radius; quadrangle higher than wide and very narrow in front; clypeus very high, slightly concave; mandibles brown, vertical, more than half as long as clypeus, a median lobe on basal third with heavily chitinized inner margins, distal third excavate; labium brown, wider than long; maxillae inclined so that tips touch above labium; sternum brown, wider than long, ( $6.0: 4.0$ ), posterior coxae separated by almost two diameters; abdomen oval, base very high, brown with many darker stiff hairs, venter pale, fold nearer spinnerets than to pedicel; legs, brown, femora with three wide pale rings, I tibia with a ventral row of recurved hairs; palpus, tibia not as wide as in M. vittatus, tarsus not divided into numerous lobes, embolus a long, rather slender chitinized spur at tip.

Female. Length, 2.5 mm ., ceph. 1.1 mm . long, 1.2 mm . wide, abd. 1.6 mm . long, 1.5 mm . high.

Cephalothorax and eyes as in male; mandibles brown, not modified, vertical; abdomen grayish-green mottled with a darker green, with scattered short stiff hairs; legs brown, banded with a paler brown, femora and tibiae with three broad pale bands each; epigynum very near spinnerets, triangular, broader than long, with lateral margins chitinized, basal margin with many short hairs, midway between epigynum and pedicel four very long bristles, each side that almost meet in the middle.

Holotype or Haiti; Kenskoff, 4,500 feet, 12 November 1934, (Darlington)

Allotype ㅇ Haiti; La Visite, 6,000-7,000 feet, 16-23 September 1934, (Darlington)

Modisimus fuscus is probably related to the genotype, Modisimus glaucus Simon, based on females, 4.0 mm . long, from San Domingo and St. Thomas. Simon's description is brief, with no mention of the number of eyes, but an exact description of the number of spots on the dorsum. In the Histoire Naturelle des Araignées, 1893, vol. 1, p. 484, Simon figures the palpus of M. glaucus, the ocular turret and the front of the mandibles, but still fails to mention the number of eyes. The figure of the palpus shows a short and very broad femur and the figure of the right mandible shows an oblique carina with spicules near the margin of the clypeus.

## Modisimus glaucus Simon

Figures 38, 41, 56
Modisimus glaucus Simon, 1893, p. 322. " $ᄋ$ San Domingo et St. Thomas"
Male. Leng'th, 3.0 mm ., ceph. 0.9 mm . long, 1.1 mm . wide, abd. 2.0 mm .

Cephalothorax pale with darker radial striae, sides rounded, thoracic groove very long and deep; eyes on a turret, rather closely grouped, a.l.e. largest of the eight, separated by a scant diameter, a.m.e. punctiform, almost touching, posterior row straight, p.m.e. smaller than p.l.e., separated by a diameter and a half and from p.l.e. by less than a diameter; clypeus higher than eye turret; mandibles vertical, on basal third near the median margin, a rather large swelling with an oblique carina edged with a row of short black spicules; labium wider than long, fused to sternum; maxillae pale, more than twice as long as labium, inclined so that tips almost meet; sternum wider than long, with a broad pale stripe from tip of labium to posterior margin, sides brown, posterior coxae separated by more than two diameters; abdomen oval, base high, with a pale cross stripe near the base, sides thickly covered with dark olive-green dots, venter pale, with a rectangular green spot posterior to the fold; legs much broken, brownish, darker at tips of tibiae; palpus, femur with two ventral processes, a small one near trochanter where the joint is narrow and the second near the tip, very much larger, where the joint is half as wide as long, patella narrow, tibia fully twice as long as wide, cymbium at base about as wide as patella, with two small lobes and a long process ending
in a slender point with a small pointed lobe near the tip, bulb very large, embolus a slender black tip which rests against the base of the femur.

Female. Length, 2.5 mm .
Cephalothorax and eyes same as in the male, no swelling or carina on mandibles; sternum same as in male; abdomen oval, base high, pale with three pairs of dark green dots followed by a transverse paler bar, distal part with many dark dots each side of the median pale stripe, venter pale with a rectangular dark spot posterior to the epigynum; legs much broken; epigynum area wider than long, strongly convex, posterior margin slightly concave with a chitinized point each side.
$\sigma^{7}$ ㅇ Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July-August 1941, (Hurst)
Simon (Histoire Naturelle des Araignées, 1, p. 484) figured the male palpus, eyes and mandibles. Unfortunately, he depended upon the figures of the palpus for the description and the femur is foreshortened so that the basal apophysis is hidden, for he states that the femur is wider than long and has but one apophysis.

Petrunkevitch in his description of Modisimus sexoculatus from Puerto Rico, notes and figures the epigynum with two eggs protruding. This probably is a generic character, as several of the females of $M$. glaucus have two eggs appearing from the epigynum. The eggs are large compared to the size of the spider.

The specimens described are smaller than the female type, but the male agrees with the figures mentioned above.

## Modisimus vittatus spec. nov.

Figures 40, 43, 44
Male. Length, 3.2 mm ., ceph. 1.4 mm . long, abd. 2.1 mm . long, 1.5 mm . high.

Cephalothorax pale, wider than long, two pairs of lateral striae, thoracic groove long and deep, ocular turret gray, high, sides parallel; eyes six, each heavily ringed with black, a.l.e. largest, separated by more than a diameter, posterior row seen from above, straight, eyes subequal, p.m.e. separated by more than a diameter and from p.l.e. by a radius, lateral eyes separated by more than a diameter of a.l.e., two divergent rows of bristles between the eye rows; clypeus pale, with a median dark stripe from turret to margin, very high, concave below the turret and then inclined foreward; mandibles small, vertical, with
short dark hairs, a mass of dark spicules above fang groove; labium wider than long; maxillae twice as long as labium and touching the fang; sternum with two broad dark stripes from labium to posterior margin, wider than long, ( $6.0: 4.0$ ), posterior coxae separated by more than a diameter; abdomen oval, base very high, a dark grayishgreen, basal half with two pairs of dark spots, the basal pair smaller, posterior portion with a transverse pale bar meeting five narrow pale longitudinal stripes, venter pale green, epigastric fold posterior to the middle; legs very long, brownish, first femur with two parallel ventral rows of short spicules, second femur with a single row of spicules; palpus, femur with a distal lobe, trochanter with a very long trichobothria, bulb large and globular.

Female. Length, 2.5 mm ., ceph. 1.0 mm . long, 1.0 mm . wide, abd. 1.6 mm . long.

Cephalothorax pale, ocular turret high and dark, thoracic groove long, deep and dark; eyes six, each heavily ringed with black, a.l.e. largest of the six, separated by about a diameter, posterior row seen from above straight, eyes subequal, p.m.e. separated by about a diameter and from p.l.e. by a radius; clypeus with a broad dark stripe from turret to margin, concave; mandibles vertical; sternum wider than long, with a pale median stripe; abdomen blue-green, oval, basal half very high, basal third with dark spots, followed by a cross line of blue with five narrow blue longitudinal lines to posterior part of the abdomen, venter pale, with a median dark spot; legs much broken; epigynum quite near to spinnerets, convex with widely separated openings, with two long bristles each side, directed towards the middle.

Holotype or Haiti; Port-au-Prince, 1-5 September 1934, (Darlington)

Allotype o Haiti; hills near Port-au-Prince, 2,000 feet, 2 October 1934, (Darlington)

While the male and female were not found together, they have several characters in common that are not found in other species in Hispaniola, such as the dark stripe on the clypeus, the narrow pale stripe on the sternum, and the five pale stripes on the posterior portion of the abdomen. The epigynum is quite distinct from other members of the genus found on the island.

## Genus Physocyclus Simon 1893

Physocyclus globosus (Tacz.)<br>Pholcus globosus Taczanowski, 1873, p. 105. "3 \& Cayenne"<br>万 Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July-August 1941, (Hurst)<br>$\sigma^{r}$ ¢ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, July 1941, (Audant)

## Family DICTYNIDAE

## Genus Dictyna Sundevall 1853

## Dictyna guanica Gertsch

Figure 61
Dictyna parietalis Petrunkevitch, 1930, p. 163, figs. 1, 2, 3; nec parietalis O.P.-Cambridge, 1896.

Dictyna guanica Gertsch, 1946, p. 12. "\& Guanica, Puerto Rico, June 17, 1915."

Female. Length, 2.6 mm ., ceph. 1.1. mm., abd. 2.0 mm .
Cephalothorax brown, with long white hairs in the ocular area, cephalic portion elevated, strongly convex, radial striae faintly indicated; eyes about cover the anterior margin, anterior row slightly recurved, eyes subequal, a.m.e. convex, separated by little more than their diameter and from a.l.e. by less, posterior row about straight, eyes subequal and equidistant, lateral eyes touching; quadrangle slightly narrower in front and wider than high; clypeus little higher than quadrangle; mandibles brown, vertical, excavate on median area; labium dark brown, triangular; maxillae pale, almost surrounding the labium; sternum brown, convex, almost as wide as long, bluntly pointed between fourth coxae; abdomen oval, pale, with a fine dark net-work and covered with small dark hairs, a pair of indistinct dark stripes on posterior half, venter with an indistinct dark median stripe; legs, pale, with many dark hairs; calamistrum on middle four-fifths of the fourth tarsus; cribellum entire, wide; epigynum, area wider than long, a pair of oblique, widely separated openings ending in an undulating chitinized ridge with small and less conspicuous openings anterior to the ridge.

ㅇ Haiti; swamps north of Dessalines, 11 September 1934, (Darlington)

The specimen from Dessalines agrees with the description given by Petrunkevitch, as the epigynum has the same undulating chitinized margins from the widely separated oval openings, and the second pair of openings are anterior to the ridge.

## Family THERIDIIDAE

## Subfamily ASAGENINAE

## Genus Coleosoma O.P.-Cambridge 1882

## Coleosoma floridana Banks

Coleosoma floridana Banks, 1900, p. 98. "o7 Florida"
Coleosoma blandum Keyserling, nec Cambridge, 1884, p. 212, pl. 10, fig. 127, " $\sigma^{7}$ Florida; Enterprise"
Theridion interruptum Banks, 1908, p. 205, fig. 9. "우 pullus, Florida; Miami, (Comstock)"
Lithyphantes oophorus Petrunkevitch, 1930, p. 170, figs. 8, 9. "o Puerto Rico; field near Aguas Buenas."
Coleosoma floridanum, Bryant, 1944, p. 54, figs. 3, 6.
$0^{7}$ Haiti; Diquini, (Mann)
of Haiti; Ennery, 10 September 1934, (Darlington)
$0^{\text {T Haiti; Grand Rivière, January 1913, (Mann) }}$
of Haiti; Trou Caiman, 15 November 1934, (Darlington)
or or Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, 30 August 1938, (Darlington)
$\sigma^{7}$ Dom. Rep.; San José de las Matas, 1,500 + feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

## Genus Craspedisia Simon 1894

Craspedisia spatulata spec. nov.
Figures 47, 48
Male. Length, 2.5 mm ., ceph. 1.4 mm . long, 1.1. mm. wide, abd. 1.4 mm .

Cephalothorax brown, more than three-quarters as wide as long, cephalic portion very high, with a pale horn projecting forwards from the clypeus, lateral margins roughened, radial striae distinct and marked near the margins by rows of small corrugations, thoracic
groove punctiform and very near the posterior margin, a median row of four bristles just anterior to the groove, each bristle from a distinct pit, three long bristles each side of the horn directed forward and three pairs of bristles on anterior margin of the horn; eyes cover two-thirds of the anterior margin, seen from above, anterior row slightly recurved, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. convex, largest of the eight, separated by a scant diameter, a pair of small bristles between, a.l.e. slightly smaller than a.m.e., posterior row little longer than anterior, procurved, eyes subequal and equidistant, p.m.e. flat, lateral eyes touching; quadrangle of median eyes narrower in front and wider behind than high; clypeus very high, about the length of the mandibles and two or three times as high as the quadrangle, vertical, anterior horn projects forward and the tip turns down, either side are stiff bristles; mandibles brown, vertical, not quite as long as clypeus is high, fang groove horizontal; labium brown, an equilateral triangle with tip rounded; maxillae one and a half times as long as labium, inclined, with broad tips, palpi inserted at lower half; sternum pale brown, triangular, as wide as long, strongly convex, with scattered long bristles, each from a corneous pit, tip a broad lobe that continues between the fourth coxae; coxae pale, anterior pairs elongate, posterior pairs distinctly globular; pedicel short, very broad and starting above the posterior margin; abdomen a dark clouded brown, oval, a median basal pale spot followed by three pairs of widely separated pale spots, very suggestive of the markings of Lithyphantes septemmaculatus Keys., muscle spots distinct, anterior pair very large and smooth, posterior pair smaller, entire dorsum with many bristles, each from a pit, a corneous ring at the base, narrow on the dorsum and fitting over the pedicel and on venter expanding in a broad convex shield that extends more than half way to the spinnerets, spinnerets short, closely grouped and surrounded by a dark ring; legs, 4-1-2-3, anterior pairs brown, posterior pairs with wide brown bands at each end of femora and tibiae, no spines but rows of bristles, anterior femora with ventral rows of distinct granules, fourth tarsus with a comb of 4 or 5 curved bristles; palpus about as long as cephalothorax, femur long, patella longer than tibia, cymbium longer than patella plus tibia, palpal organ with many small chitinized parts.

Holotype of Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, rain forest near Valle Nuevo, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype or Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

The genus Craspedisia was based on the male of Umfila cornuta

Keys. from Neu Freiburg, Brazil. Simon had a male and female from Venezuela of what he considered this species when he wrote the description of the genus in the Histoire Naturelle des Araignées, 1, p. 580 . Some few discrepancies, however, exist between the Keyserling and the Simon descriptions, so it is possible that Simon had a second species.

Craspedisia spatulata differs from the description of Craspedisia cornuta in the grouping of the eyes. The Keyserling species is described as having both rows of eyes recurved and the anterior median much the largest. But both species have a peculiar horn on the clypeus and a corneous ring at the base of the abdomen. The figure of the palpus of C. cornuta is small and rather vague, so that it is difficult to trace the parts. The shape of the horn is probably specific. Both Simon and Keyserling figure the lateral view only and the horn appears as a long narrow slender process with the tip abruptly turned downward. In C. spatulata the horn is quite broad, shorter, with a truncate tip that only slightly rolls down.

The paratype of $C$. spatulata has nine pale spots on the abdomen, a median row of three, and three on each side, but it differs in no other way from the type.

## Genus Lithyphantes Thorell 1870

## Lithyphantes septemmaculatus Keys.

Lithyphantes septemmaculatus Keyserling, 1884, 1, p. 141, pl. 6, fig. 88. " $\uparrow$ Florida; Enterprise." Bryant, 1945, p. 204, figs. 7, 9. "ठ Florida; Winter Park, April 1934."
o Haiti; San Marc, January 1913, (Mann)
o Haiti; Ennery, 7 September 1934, (Darlington)
© Dom. Rep.; south side of Lake Enriquillo, 11 September 1934, (Darlington)

## Genus Teutana Simon 1881

Teutana modesta spec. nov.
Figures 49, 51
Female. Length, 5.8 mm ., ceph. 2.6 mm ., abd. 3.9 mm .
Cephalothorax light brown, shining, few hairs, rather low, anterior margin narrowed, radial striae distinct, thoracic groove a semicircular
depression; eyes cover two-thirds the width of anterior margin, anterior row recurved, eyes equidistant and subequal, posterior row straight, eyes larger than first row, eyes equidistant, p.l.e. slightly larger than p.m.e., lateral eyes touching; quadrangle of median eyes, same width in front as behind; clypeus convex, higher than quadrangle, with a few long hairs; mandibles cone-shaped, vertical; labium much wider than long, same width at tip as at base; maxillae more than twice as long as labium, sides parallel; sternum triangular, almost as wide as long, ( $4.0: 5.0$ ), convex, pointed between fourth coxae; abdomen oval, dark brown, covered with short bristles, with two median transverse pale spots, basal and about the middle, followed by a third not as distinct, venter, dark brown, with a pair of broken . converging pale stripes; legs, 1-4-2-3, light brown, covered with fine hairs, comb on fourth tarsus of nine graduated bristles; epigynum, area longer than wide, separated by a median septum, narrow at the base and widening to about twice the width at base, each side below the surface are large dark sacs.

Holotype of Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Valle Nuevo, south east of Constanza, 7,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Teutana modesta is much smaller than Teutana grossa, the European species found about houses in Florida and the west coast of both North and South America. The epigynum of this species has the median septum much narrower with parallel sides.

## Subfamily LATRODECTINAE

## Genus Dipoena Thorell 1870

Dipoena morosa spec. nov.
Figures 50, 52, 53
Male. Length, 1.6 mm ., ceph. 0.6 mm ., abd. 1.1 mm .
Cephalothorax dark brown, short, almost as wide as long, ocular area raised so that the height at the eyes almost equals the entire length, thoracic groove long, on posterior slope of ocular turret, radial striae very faint; eyes, anterior row seen from the front, procurved, a.m.e. largest of the eight, projecting forwards, separated by more than a diameter and from a.l.e. by a little more than a line, lateral eyes touching, on a low tubercle, a.l.e. smaller than p.l.e., posterior row very slightly recurved, p.m.e. round, separated by more than a radius and from p.l.e. by more than a diameter and a half; quadrangle of
median eyes wider in front, and wider than high; clypeus inclined forward, fully three times as high as quadrangle; mandibles brown, small, cone-shaped and weak, fang groove short; labium wider than long, tip pointed; maxillae strongly inclined with tips almost touching; sternum brown, smooth, convex, triangular, carried between fourth coxae in a lobe that almost reaches pedicel; abdomen globose, almost as wide as long, ( $3.5: 4.5$ ), brown, covered with white spots, a darker median stripe can be traced, venter dark brown; legs, 1-4-2-3, right II and left III missing, no spines and few hairs, pale with wide darker distal rings on femora and tibiae and a faint ring on metatarsi, most distinct on fourth leg; palpi as long as cephalothorax, terminal joint large, the parts best understood from the figure.

Holotype or Dom. Rep.; San Jose de las Matas, 1,500 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Dipoena morosa belongs to the third group of Simon, represented in Europe by Dipoena convexa Blackwall.

Genus Latrodectus Walckenaer 1805
Latrodectus geometricus Koch
Latrodectus geometricus C. L. Koch, 1841, 8, p. 117, pl. 284, fig. 684. "Ein Weibchen. Südamerika, Columbien."
○ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, July, (Audant)

## Latrodectus mactans (Fabr.)

Aranea mactans Fabricius, 1792, 2, p. 410, no. 11.
Common in all collections.

## Genus Thymoella gen. nov.

Cephalothorax attenuate in male, not very high, no thoracic groove; anterior eye row carried forward on a tapering lobe, the row strongly recurved, eyes of posterior row procurved, lateral eyes touching, posterior median eyes almost touching; clypeus higher than quadrangle; labium wider than long; sternum as wide as long, convex, carried between posterior coxae in a broad lobe; abdomen globose; legs, 1-2-4-3, no spines, tarsi almost as long as metatarsi, comb of short curved bristles on fourth tarsus; palpus with a very long patella, tibia broad, little shorter than patella and extending over cymbium.

In the female, the eye area not carried forward in a lobe, cephalothorax strongly convex, with a faint thoracic groove; eyes anterior row not strongly recurved, posterior row almost straight, median eyes separated by a diameter; abdomen oval.
Holotype Thymoella banksi spec. nov.
The genus Thymoella differs from Thymoites Keyserling in that the male has a much more elongate cephalothorax, and the posterior median eyes are almost touching, and from the genus Dipoena in the elongate and much lower cephalothorax and the arrangement of eyes. In the figure of the palpus of Thymoites crassipes Keys., the genotype, the patella is greatly elongated, but it is impossible to trace the shape of the tibia.

## Thymoella banksi spec. nov.

Figures 58, 59, 62, 64, 65, 66
Male. Length, 2.0 mm. , ceph. 1.1. mm., abd. 1.1 mm .
Cephalothorax pale brown, eye area pale and a narrow median pale stripe, eyes carried forward and upward on a slender tapering horn best understood from the figure, a median row of stiff bristles from p.m.e. to near posterior margin, no thoracic groove; eyes relatively small, seen from above the anterior row strongly recurved, eyes about equidistant, a.m.e. separated by about two diameters, larger than a.l.e., posterior row procurved, p.m.e. smallest of the eight, almost touching, a strong curved bristle on outer side of p.m.e., directed backward, p.l.e. slightly larger than a.l.e., lateral eyes touching; a row of three small bristles posterior to lateral eyes; quadrangle of median eyes wider in front and higher than wide; clypeus very high and concave; mandibles vertical and rather small; labium wider than long; maxillae more than twice as long as labium, tips meeting; sternum pale, triangular, as broad as long, widest between the first coxae, convex, posterior coxae separated by a diameter and sternum continued between as a lobe; abdomen globose, pale, with a broad median dark stripe with irregular margins which do not reach either end, a short dark stripe on sides, venter pale with a dark ring about the spinnerets, entire abdomen with many short hairs; legs, 1-2-4-3, same color as cephalothorax, anterior pairs covered with rows of hairs, tarsi almost as long as metatarsi, comb of stiff bristles on fourth tarsus; palpus not as long as cephalothorax, patella more than half as long as femur, thickened, with two strong dorsal bristles, basal bristle longer and directed backward, tibia not as long as patella, very broad and more than half
covering the cymbium, palpus shows little structure, with a very short embolus at the tip.

Female. Length, 2.1 mm ., ceph. 0.9 mm ., abd. 1.2 mm .
Cephalothorax brown, with no pale stripe as in the male, eye area not carried forward, strongly convex, sides rounded, thoracic groove short and shallow; eyes cover the width of the head, anterior row recurved, eyes subequal, a.m.e. separated by less than a diameter and from a.l.e. by a diameter and a half, posterior row almost straight, p.m.e. separated by a diameter and from p.l.e. by fully two diameters, lateral eyes touching; quadrangle of median eyes narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus not as high as quadrangle and convex; sternum triangular, as wide as long, widest between first coxae, ending in a narrow lobe between posterior coxae; abdomen oval, covered with dull gray irregular spots, separated by pale lines, the median stripe found in the male is broken into spots, venter dull brown, spinnerets at tip, entire abdomen with many short hairs; legs, 1-2-4-3, pale brown, femora darker at the tips with rows of short hairs; epigynum very large for the size of the spider, area longer than wide, basal half convex, the two large spermatheca above the fold very large and prominent.

Holotype or Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Allotype of Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, June 1938, (Darlington)

The male and female of Thymoella banksi were found together, but they differ greatly in several characters. In the male, the cephalothorax is not high, and the anterior margin is drawn out in a lobe which carries the anterior median eyes, and the median eyes of the posterior row are almost touching. In the female, there is no anterior lobe and the two rows of eyes are closer together with the posterior median eyes largest and separated by fully one diameter. The abdominal markings are very distinct in the female but in the male, only the median row is distinct, the lateral marks being quite faint.

## Subfamily CONOPISTHINAE

## Genus Conopistha Karsch 1881

Conopistha caudata (Tacz.)
Ero caudata Taczanoswki, 1872, p. 63. " $0^{7}$ ㅇ French Guiana; Uassa." Argyrodes caudatus Keyserling, 1884, 1, p. 198, pl. 9, fig. 119.
$\sigma^{\top}$ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,0008,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)
2 of Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, rain forest north of Valle Nuevo, 6,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

## Conopistha nephilae (Tacz.)

Argyrodes nephilae Taczanowski, 1872, p. 114. "o $0^{7}$ of Cayenne des Iles du Salut et de Saint Laurent de Maroni."
or ㅇ Haiti; Dame-Marie, 1941, (Audant)
$0^{r}$ ¢ Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July-August 1941, (Hurst)

## Conopistha obtusa (Cambridge)

Argyrodes obtusa O.P.-Cambridge, 1880, p. 338, pl. 30, fig. 17. " $\sigma^{7}$ Prof. Traill's Amazons collection."
ơ ¢ D Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July-August 1941, (Hurst)

## Genus Spintharus Hentz 1850

## Spintharus flavidus Hentz

Spintharus flavidus Hentz, 1850, 6, p. 284, pl. 10, fig. 8; reprint, p. 156, pl. 17, fig. 8. "o Alabama."

ㅇ Haiti; La Visite, 6,000-7,000 feet, 16-23 September 1934, (Darlington)
ㅇ Haiti; foot hills north-east of La Hotte, 4,000 feet, 3 October 1934, (Darlington)
3 © Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, north of Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)
$\sigma^{7}$ Dom. Rep.; foot hills of Cordillera Central, north of Santiago, 2,000-5,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)
of Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, rain forest north of Valle Nuevo, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

# Subfamily THERIDIINAE 

Genus Anelosimus Simon 1891

Anelosimus fraternus spec. nov.
Figures 55, 57
Male. Length, 2.5 mm ., ceph. 1.1 mm ., abd. 1.5 mm .
Cephalothorax pale brown, faintly shaded with a darker brown on sides and anterior to groove, almost two-thirds as wide as long, ( $5.5: 9.0$ ), sides evenly rounded, anterior margin narrowed, cephalothorax quite low, thoracic groove transverse; eyes cover anterior margin, seen from above, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. diurnal, convex, separated by less than a diameter, a.l.e. about three-quarters the diameter of a.m.e. and separated from them by a radius of a.m.e., posterior row straight, eyes equidistant, p.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by a diameter, p.l.e. touching a.l.e., slightly larger than a.l.e. and on a low tubercle; quadrangle higher than wide and slightly narrower in front; clypeus about as high as quadrangle, convex; mandibles pale, vertical, weak; labium wider than long, not fused to the sternum; maxillae pale, about twice as long as labium, inclined; sternum dark, triangular, widest between first coxae, almost as wide as long, fourth coxae separated by a diameter; abdomen oval, with a median dark stripe bordered on basal half by a narrow cream-colored stripe, sides pale brown, dorsum sparsely covered with long hairs, venter dark from fold to spinnerets; legs, 1-2-4-3, pale, with no dark rings or lines, I pair very long, femur with a prolateral row of long colorless hairs or bristles, tibia with median ventral row of bristles; palpus not as long as cephalothorax, tibia little longer than patella, anterior ventral margin with several long bristles that almost reach the tip of the palpal cavity, embolus starts about the middle on one side, follows the contour of the cavity and ends in a slender black point that rests against a lobe that extends outside the cavity. A prolateral view of the palpus shows the cymbium very much excavate near the tip and a small black curved piece below the end of the embolus.
Holotype or Haiti; Ennery, 10 September 1934, (Darlington)
Anelosimus fraternus is separated from the other species in the genus by the slender embolus that has no branch near the tip. The large flask-shaped body in the middle of the palpus has a slender tip. In A. studiosum (Hentz), the tip of this piece is bulbous and the em-
bolus is branched, while in A. eximius (Keys.), the embolus is coiled and the tip has an abrupt turn near the tip.

## Anelosimus studiosum (Hentz)

Theridium studiosum Hentz, 1850, p. 275, pl. 9, fig. 5; reprint, 1872, p. 145, pl. 16, fig. 5. "South Carolina; Alabama." [ $\%$ ]
아 Haiti Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.
One female, much broken and faded from age.

Genus Chrysso O.P.-Cambridge 1882
Chrysso albomaculatus
Chrysso albomaculata O.P.-Cambridge, 1882, p. 429, pl. 30, fig. 6. "ठ" $\uparrow$ Amazon"

ㅇ Haiti; Dame-Marie, 1941, (Audant)

Genus Episinus Latreille 1809
Episinus gratiosus Bryant
Episinus gratiosus Bryant, 1940, p. 313, fig. 65. "of Cuba; Oriente, Pico Turquino, 1,500 feet."
ㅇ Haiti; hills near Port-au-Prince, 2,000 feet, 2 October 1934, (Darlington)

## Genus Theridion Walckenaer 1805

## Theridion fuesslyi Simon

Figure 54
Theridion fuesslyi Simon, 1894, p. 522, fig. 3. "ㅇ or Insula Sancti Vincentii"
Female. Length, 3.0 mm ., ceph. 1.0 mm ., abd. 2.0 mm . long, 2.1 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax a bright orange-yellow, with a dark brown triangle ending abruptly before the posterior margin, a narrow marginal dark stripe ending above the second coxae, cephalothorax almost as wide
as long, cephalic portion high, no thoracic groove; eyes almost cover anterior margin, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. diurnal, separated by a radius, slightly larger than a.l.e., and separated from them by less than a radius, lateral eyes touching, subequal, posterior row slightly procurved, eyes equidistant, p.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by about a diameter; quadrangle almost square; clypeus dark, about as high as quadrangle, inclined slightly foreward; mandibles vertical, brown, weak; labium fused to sternum, wider than long; maxillae twice as long as labium, inclined; sternum yellow, convex, triangular, as wide as long; abdomen slightly wider than long, dorsum flat, pale, veined with dark brown, with a pale median notched stripe that does not reach the base, venter infuscate; legs, 1-4-2-3, no true spines but rows of hairs and long colorless bristles, pale, femora with a dark median ventral stripe and a dark dorsal stripe, not connected with the ventral stripe, a dark ring at the tip, I tibia with a wide dark distal band; epigynum, area convex, rather small for the size of the spider, a narrow ellipical opening at the fold with parallel chitinized margins, and at each end a small circular opening, areas above smooth and strongly convex, still nearer the pedicel are dark sacs beneath the surface.

ㅇ Haiti; hills near Port-au-Prince, 2,000 feet, 2 October 1934, (Darlington)

Simon had both sexes, but unfortunately figured the male palpus only. At the end of the description, he compared the species with Theridion differens Emerton and Theridion antoni Keyserling. Both have the pale herring-bone figure on the dorsum and a median dark stripe on the cephalothorax that ends abruptly before the thoracic groove. These markings are constant.

## Genus Theridula Emerton 1882

## Theridula opulenta (Walckenaer)

Theridion opulenta Walckenaer, 1842, 2, p. 322. "Georgia" [ P ]
$0^{7}$ ㅇ Haiti; Diquini, November 1912, (Mann)
\& Haiti; swamp north of Dessalines, 11 August 1934, (Darlington)
ㅇ Haiti; Ennery, 10 September 1934, (Darlington)
ㅇ Haiti; hills south of Port-au-Prince, 2 October 1934, (Darlington)
© Haiti; foot hills north-east of La Hotte, 4,000 feet, 3 October 1934, (Darlington)
© Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, 30 August 1938, (Darlington)

## Subfamily NESTICINAE

 Genus Nesticus Thorell 1869-1870Nesticus maculatus spec. nov.
Figures 60, 63
Male. Length, 2.6 mm ., ceph. 1.1 mm ., abd. 1.6 mm .
Cephalothorax pale, except for a gray spot before the thoracic groove, cephalic portion slightly raised, thoracic portion flat; eyes cover two-thirds of the anterior margin, anterior row straight by the diameters, a.m.e. very small, separated by less than a diameter and from a.l.e. by only a line, posterior row slightly procurved, eyes subequal with a.l.e., p.m.e. separated by slightly more than a diameter and almost touching p.l.e., lateral eyes touching, so that a.l.e. and eyes of posterior row form a triad; quadrangle of median eyes narrower in front and not quite as high as width behind; clypeus as high as quadrangle; mandibles pale, vertical, and weak, fang groove slightly oblique; labium pale, wider than long, tip rebordered; maxillae pale, more than twice as long as labium, parallel; sternum pale, convex, as wide as long, widest between the second coxae, continued between fourth coxae which are separated by more than a diameter; abdomen cylindrical, about half as wide as long, not narrowed at tip and truncate above the spinnerets, pale, with a median dark spot about the middle of the dorsum and three pairs of small lateral dark spots, venter pale; legs, 1-2-4-3, colorless, with few bristles, I pair very long, fourth tarsus with a comb of 9 curved bristles and a dorsal and ventral rows of long bristles; palpus longer than cephalothorax, pale, patella little longer than diameter, with a long dorsal trichobothria near tip, tibia with a dorsal wing-like projection so that width almost equals the length of the joint, with two dorsal trichobothria, paracymbium with chitinized margins, very long and projecting at right angles from the cymbium, tip recurved and a long chitinized point projecting towards the cymbium, palpal organ large and projecting from the cavity, embolus arises from near the base, continuing as a narrow black line
across the base and ending as a free point just below the tip, at the tip of the organ a large recurved colorless hook, extends from the plane above a long straight piece with a dark point below the recurved hook.

Female. Length, 3.0 mm ., ceph. 1.1 mm ., abd. 2.1 mm .
Cephalothorax and eyes the same as the male; abdomen cylindrical, pale, with the same seven dark spots as in the male, and with irregular cream spots at the posterior angles, abdomen very high above and carried beyond the spinnerets; legs, 1-2-4-3, pale with dark bands at base and tip of tibiae, no spines but many long hairs, anterior pairs very long, a comb of colorless bristles on fourth tarsus; epigynum, area wider than long, very faintly marked, two widely separated dark areas beneath the surface and openings probably clear round spaces separated by a diameter above the fold.

Holotype or Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Viega, south of Constanza, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Allotype $\circ$ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, rain forest, south of Valle Nuevo, 6,000 feet + , August 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype of Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, rain forest, south of Valle Nuevo, 6,000 feet + , August 1938, (Darlington)

The male and female were found in the same general region and have the same abdominal markings. The female paratype has no dark spots on the abdomen but agrees in other particulars with the type specimens. Nesticus maculatus differs from the genotype, cellulanus, and most of the others species in the genus, in the widely separated posterior median eyes and the cylindrical abdomen, which is carried beyond the spinnerets and is squarely truncate at the tip. Nesticus eremita Simon found in France, Switzerland and Greece has the p.m.e. separated by more than a diameter, has a small median dark spot on the cephalothorax, and pairs of small dark spots on the sides of the abdomen, but the figures of the palpus and epigynum are totally unlike the Hispaniola species.

## Nesticus pallidus Emerton

Nesticus pallidus Emerton, 1875, p. 278, pl. 1, figs. 22-27. " $\sigma^{\circ}$ 아 Virginia; Fountain Cave."

ㅇ Haiti; Cap Haitien, January 1913, (Mann)
우 Haiti; Kenskoff, 4,500-5,500 feet, 2 September 1934, (Darlington)
$0^{7}$ ㅇ Haiti; Ennery, 10 September 1934, (Darlington)

# of Dom. Rep.; Mt. Diego de Ocampo, 3,000-4,000 feet, July 1938, (Darlington) <br> of Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, 30 August 1938, (Darlington) 

> Family LINYPHIIDAE

## Subfamily LINYPHINAE

## Genus Frontinella F.O.P.-Cambridge 1902

Frontinella bella spec. nov.
Figure 67
Female. Length, 3.0 mm ., ceph. 1.0 mm ., abd. 2.1 mm .
Cephalothorax brown, head moderately high, greatest width little more than half the length, sides only slightly rounded, thoracic groove very short; eyes, anterior row recurved, eyes subequal, a.m.e. separated by a radius and from a.l.e. by more than a diameter, posterior row straight, lateral eyes touching and subequal, p.m.e. largest of the eight, heavily ringed with black and slightly raised, separated by a diameter and a half, and from p.l.e. by a diameter; quadrangle narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus, a distinct groove below anterior row of eyes, convex, and about as high as quadrangle; mandibles brown, vertical, upper margin of fang groove with three or four sharp teeth, lower margin with four small teeth; labium dark, wider than long; sternum black, convex, triangular, tip carried between posterior coxae; abdomen oval, elevated in a blunt tubercle above the spinnerets, dorsum gray with a faint darker gray basal spear-mark and fine transverse dark lines at tip about the tubercle, a narrow yellow stripe on sides separates dorsum from the venter, venter black; legs somewhat broken, 1-2-4-3, pale with a narrow dark ring at tips of anterior tibiae and metatarsi, very few spines; epigymum rather large for the size of the spider, area wider than long, a large depressed area each side of a narrow septum with small oval openings near the lower margin, in the anterior portion a globular sac beneath the surface.
Holotype 와 Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Constanza, 3,0004,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Frontinella bella does not agree in all characters with the original description of the genus by Cambridge. The eyes of the posterior row are not subequal, but Dr. Blauvelt in the recent revision of the

American species of the genus, places Linyphia communis Hentz and Linyphia coccinea Hentz in this genus, both of which have the posterior median eyes larger than the posterior laterals. Both of these species have the epigynum of the same general plan.

## Frontinella coccinea (Hentz)

Linyphia coccinea Hentz, 1850, p. 30, pl. 4, fig. 8; reprint, 1875, p. 132, p. 15, fig. 8, pl. 18, fig. 12. "North Carolina"
Frontinella coccinea Blauvelt, 1937, p. 149, pl. 14, figs. 96-100.
ㅇ Haiti; Kenskoff, 4,500-5,000 feet, 2 September 1934, (Darlington)
$\sigma^{7}$ \& Haiti; Kenskoff, 4,300 feet, 1 May 1935, (Roys)

## Frontinella communis (Hentz)

Linyphia communis Hentz, 1850, p. 28, pl. 4, fig. 4; reprint, p. 132, pl. 15, fig. 4, pl. 18, fig. 104, pl. 19, fig. 118. " $\rho$ United States, though somewhat rare in the North."
Frontinella communis Blauvelt, 1937, p. 145, pl. 13, figs. 90-94, pl. 14, fig. 95.
$\sigma^{7}$ Haiti; La Visite, 6,000-7,000 feet, 16-23 September 1934, (Darlington)

# Subfamily LOPHOCARENINAE 

## Genus Ceraticelus Simon 1884

## Ceraticelus solitarius spec. nov.

Figure 68
Female. Length, 1.6 mm .
Cephalothorax yellowish-orange, black between the eyes, shining, sides evenly rounded, moderately convex; eyes cover the anterior margin, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. smallest of the eight, separated by a radius, and from a.l.e. by a diameter and a half, posterior row straight, eyes equidistant and subequal, lateral eyes touching: quadrangle narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus convex, and as high as the quadrangle; sternum yellowish-brown, wider than long, convex, posterior coxae separated by almost two diameters; abdomen oval, paler than cephalothorax, darker above the spinnerets, covered
with short hairs, each from a chintinized pit, the four muscle spots distinct, no dorsal scutum, venter paler, inframammillary scutum faint; epigynum, area wider than long, very similar to Ceraticelus emertoni (Cambridge).

Holotype of Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Valle Nuevo, southeast of Constanza, 7,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

## Subfamily ERIGONINAE

## Genus Ceratinopsis Emerton 1882

Ceratinopsis anglicana (Hentz)
Theridion anglicanum Hentz, 1850, p. 275, pl. 9, fig. 6; reprint, p. 146, pl. 16, fig. 6. " P Alabama, in June."

> 우 Haiti; La Visite, 6,000-7,000 feet, 16-23 September 1934, (Darlington)
> $\sigma^{7}$ Haiti; Furcy, Mt. Cabaio, 7,000 feet, 26 March 1940, (Folk)

Genus Eperigone Crosby and Bishop 1928
Eperigone antillana spec. nov.
Figures 69, 72, 74
Male. Length, 2.5 mm ., ceph. 0.9 mm ., abd. 1.2 mm .
Cephalothorax pale brown, head rather high, about three-quarters as wide as long, ( $5.0: 6.5$ ), thoracic groove distinct; eyes, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. smallest of the eight, separated by less than a radius, and from a.l.e. by a radius, posterior row straight, eyes about equidistant and subequal, p.m.e. separated by almost a diameter, lateral eyes touching; quadrangle narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus convex and higher than quadrangle; mandibles brown, vertical, slightly divergent, outer margin near base with a row of 5-6 graduated teeth, inner margin with a long tooth above fang groove that projects slightly, fang groove long and oblique, upper margin with five teeth, lower margin with three teeth, fang long and curved; labium brown, fused to sternum, wider than long; maxillae more than twice as long as labium, slightly inclined, very broad; sternum brown, convex, triangular, as wide as long, emarginate opposite coxae, extend-
ing between posterior coxae in a bilobed point, fourth coxae at distal end with a row of nodules; abdomen oval, a smoky-brown, with a faint darker median stripe and inconspicuous dark cross bars on posterior half, many short hairs; legs, 1-2-4-3, pale brown, many hairs, no spines but a bristle at the tip of patellae; palpus as long as cephalothorax, patella plus tibia not as long as femur, left femur with a basal, ventral row of four small nodules, each bearing a seta, right femur with larger nodules, patella with a very small ventral spur at distal end, tibia little longer than patella, very broad at distal end with a large pointed dorsal lobe that rests on the cymbium, paracymbium narrow, straight with tip bent, palpal organ with three cusps near tip and one about the middle.

Female. Length, 2.2 mm ., ceph. 1.0 mm ., abd. 1.3 mm .
Cephalothorax, eyes and clypeus same as in male; mandibles brown, vertical, not divergent, no teeth on either margin, fang groove oblique, upper margin with five teeth, the three basal teeth large, lower margin with three teeth; sternum brown, convex, wider than long, faintly produced between coxae, and a long bifid lobe between the posterior coxae, not as deeply bifid as in the male; abdomen grayish-brown, paler at the base, with no indications of the markings found in the male, many long hairs; legs, 1-2-4-3, pale brown, no spines but many hairs, patellae with bristle at the tips; epigynum very dark at the tip, area longer than wide, with two depressed areas close together at the anterior end.

Holotype or Haiti; Miragoane, 2 November 1934, (Darlington)
Allotype ㅇ Haiti; Miragoane, 2 November 1934, (Darlington)
Paratype or Haiti; Miragoane, 2 November 1934, (Darlington)
Paratypes of of Haiti; La Visite, 6,000-7,000 feet, 16-22 September 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype or Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Valle Nuevo, southeast of Constanza, 7,000 feet+, August 1938, (Darlington)

In 1897 Simon described two species of Erigone from St. Vincent, and compared them to Erigone dentimandibulata Keys. from Colombia and Peru. All three species have a retrolateral row of teeth on the mandible of the male. Erigone poeyi Simon and Erigone dentimandibulata Keys. have the male palpus greatly elongate, and the ventral spur on the patella, so characteristic of the true Erigone, is reduced to a short cusp. Simon states that he has several related species from the mountains of Venezuela. As no figures or description of the palpus of the two St. Vincent species is given, it is impossible to identify them accurately and perhaps the Hispaniola species is E. poeyi Simon, or
even E. dentimandibulata Keys. from Colombia. Many species of Eperigone are common in the autumn flights and have a wide distribution.

Eperigone antillana is probably related to Oreonetides portoricensis Petrunkevitch, described from a female. Both species have the sternum bifid between the posterior coxae and the epigyna are tripartite. The genus Oreonetides belongs to the Linyphiinae and the species are confined to northern Europe. Eperigone antillana belongs to the Erigoninae.

## Genus Grammonota Emerton 1882

## Grammonota calcarata spec. nov.

Figures 70, 78
Male. Length, 2.0 mm ., ceph. 0.9 mm ., abd. 1.3 mm .
Cephalothorax orange-brown, smooth, a few long bristles posterior to the eyes, cephalic portion only slightly raised, sides rounded, thoracic groove distinct; eyes, each eye surrounded by black, anterior row straight, eyes subequal, a.m.e. separated by a radius and from p.l.e. by a diameter, posterior row slightly procurved, eyes subequal and equidistant, p.m.e. separated by more than a diameter, lateral eyes touching; quadrangle narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus vertical, higher than quadrangle; mandibles brown, vertical, upper margin of fang groove with three teeth; labium brown, wider than long; sternum pale, convex, heart-shaped, wider than long, ( 3.5 : 3.0 ), posterior coxae separated by a diameter with the lobe of the sternum between; abdomen oval, pale, shining, with a broken median dark line and on sides two pairs of widely separated dark spots, a basal and a distal pair, venter pale, spinnerets at tip; legs, pale brown, long and slender, no spines and few hairs, a dorsal trichobothria on middle of fourth tibia; palpus longer than cephalothorax, patella slightly longer than wide, tibia much widened at distal end with a long slender curved apophysis that touches cymbium, paracymbium slender, sides parallel and distal third bent, embolus a slender graduated ribbon-like piece which crosses the middle of the organ, continues in a loop that extends beyond the cymbium, narrows abruptly and then turns downward.
Female. Length, 2.5 mm ., ceph. 1.0 mm ., abd. 1.6 mm .
Similar to the male, but the median dark line and the four dark spots on the abdomen are much larger; epigynum, area longer than wide.

Holotype $0^{7}$ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, $5,000-8,000$ feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Allotype o Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratypes $0^{7}$ ㅇ Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype $0^{7}$ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Constanza to Jarabacoa, 2,000-4,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype or Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, rain forest, north of Valle Nuevo, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

The male from Constanza is much darker than the others, but the tibial apophysis and the embolus is the same as in the holotype.

## Genus Lomaita gen. nov.

Cephalothorax almost as wide as long, cephalic portion very high and rounded; eyes, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. smallest of the eight, separated by about a diameter, lateral eyes subequal and touching, posterior row procurved, p.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by about two diameters; clypeus convex, higher than quadrangle; mandibles vertical, no boss, fang groove oblique, upper margin with two teeth, lower margin with granules; labium wider than long, tip rebordered; sternum almost as wide as long, carried between the posterior coxae in a broad lobe; abdomen cylindrical, truncate at base and at tip; spinnerets not surrounded by a chitinous ring; legs, 1-2-4-3, (?), moderately long, slender with few spines; palpus, tibia and patella both short, embolus extending beyond the cymbium as in Achaea trapezoidalis (Tacz.). Female unknown.

Genotype Lomaita darlingtoni spec. nov.
The position of the genus Lomaita is very uncertain. The clypeus is very high even for an Erigonid, the abdomen is cylindrical, and truncate at both base and tip. The palpus is rather large for the size of the spider and the embolus is very long. The palpus suggests that of Sphecozone nigra O.P.-Cambridge, 1882, from the Amazons, but all members of that genus have a long chitinous pedicel, so that the cephalothorax and abdomen are widely separated. The mandibles have no stridulating ridges, so it can not be placed in the Linyphiinae according to the definition of that subfamily as limited by Petrunkevitch. As the second pair of legs are missing, it is not possible to tell if they are modified and so the genus could be placed in the Argiopidae. There are no trichobothria on the fourth tibiae.

## Lomatta darlingtoni spec. nov.

Figures 75, 76, 77
Male. Length, 3.0 mm ., ceph. 1.2 mm . long, 1.0 mm . wide, abd. 1.7 mm . long.

Cephalothorax dull yellow, smooth, vaguely shaded with black about the sides and in the middle area, almost as wide as long, cephalic portion very high, thoracic groove short but distinct, anterior margin rounded and about half the greatest width; eyes cover two-thirds the width of the head, anterior row slightly recurved, a.m.e. diurnal, on a transverse black spot, smallest of the eight, separated by about a diameter and from a.l.e. by fully two diameters of a.m.e., lateral eyes subequal and touching, posterior row slightly procurved, p.m.e. largest of the eight, each on a raised black spot, so they appear much larger than the actual diameter, separated by about two diameters and from p.l.e. by a diameter; quadrangle much narrower in front and as high as wide behind; clypeus slightly protruding, convex, and higher than the quadrangle and very conspicuous; mandibles yellowish, vertical, basal half swollen, no boss, slightly divergent, fang groove oblique, upper margin with a blunt tooth near the base of the fang and a larger sharper tooth near the median edge, lower margin with a few granules opposite the sharp tooth, fang as long as the groove; labium much wider than long, sides parallel, tip rebordered, not fused to the sternum; maxillae parallel, three or four times as long as labium; sternum orange-brown, triangular, almost as wide as long, slightly excavate opposite the coxae, and carried between posterior coxae in a broad lobe; pedicel short; abdomen pale, with a few dark marks on the sides, cylindrical, more than twice as long as wide, truncate at base and at the tip, venter pale, with a thin scutum from fold to half way to the spinnerets, followed by a slightly shorter scutum that reaches the spinnerets; legs much broken, $1-2-4-3$, (?), same color as cephalothorax, long and slender, anterior tarsi not enlarged, a very few slender spines and a few hairs on first tibia, second tibia missing, no ventral spines on posterior pairs; palpus fully as long as cephalothorax, terminal joint very large, femur slender, patella and tibia subequal, about as long as diameter, paracymbium small and chitinized, cymbium covers about half of the palpus, palpal organ complicated, embolus starts near the base and continues as a very long free hair-like thread outside the palpus; most conspicuous part in the palpus, is a membrane which also starts at the base and ends in a flattened dise at the tip, the outer margin of the membrane darker and ends beyond the disc,
on the prolateral side, this membrane is folded over and beneath the edge is a very long slightly curved dark spine that extends the length of the palpus and ends beyond the disc.

Holotype o ${ }^{\text {r }}$ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Viega, south of Constanza, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

## Family ULOBORIDAE

# Genus Miagrammopes O.P.-Cambridge 1870 

## Miagrammopes latens Bryant

Miagrammopes latens Bryant, 1936, p. 326, fig. 4. " $o^{7}$ Cuba; Sierra del Cobre, Loma del Gato, 2,600-3,325 feet."

The holotype has lost the spines on the first tibia and metatarsus. A perfect male from Loma Rucilla Mountains, at an elevation of $5,000-8,000$ feet, has the spines complete. A prolateral row of rather short black spines of about equal length that are at right angles to the joint and a retrolateral row of graduated black spines, longer at the base than at the distal end and about the same size as those of the prolateral row. The first metatarsus is slightly curved at the base with a short prolateral row of graduated black spines and a parallel retrolateral row of three short spines. The ventral row of short spines on the fourth metatarsus and tarsus found in the female is missing.

The female has a short ventral brush of long colorless hairs on the first tibia on the distal quarter. This is found on the half grown specimens as well as on the adult. The ventral row of short black cusps on the fourth metatarsus and tarsus is very conspicuous.
$0^{7}$ ㅇ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

ㅇ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, rain forest north of Valle Nuevo, $6,000+$ feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

## Genus Uloborus Latreille 1806

Uloborus americana Walck.
Uloborus americana Walckenaer, 1842, p. 229.
ㅇ Dom. Rep.; Sanchez, July 1938, (Darlington)

Uloborus geniculatus (Olivier)
Aranea geniculata Olivier, 1791, p. 214, no. 57.
○ Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July 1941, (Hurst)

## Family DEINOPIDAE

Genus Deinopis MacLeay 1839
Deinopis lamia MacLeay
Deinopis lamia MacLeay, 1839, p. 9.
$0^{7}$ pullus Haiti; Diquini, November 1912, (Mann)
$\sigma^{7}$ Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, August 1941, (Hurst)

# Family ARGIOPIDAE <br> Subfamily TETRAGNATHINAE <br> Genus Leucauge White 1841 

Leucauge hortorum (Hentz)
Epeira hortorum Hentz, 1847, p. 477, pl. 31, fig. 19; reprint, p. 118, pl. 13, fig. 19. "All the United States."
or \& Haiti; Port-au-Prince

## Subfamily THERIDIOSOMATINAE

Genus Ogulnius O.P.-Cambridge 1882
Ogulnius latus spec. nov.
Figures 71, 73
Female. Length, 1.0 mm ., ceph. 0.5 mm ., abd. 0.7 mm . long, 0.9 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax mahogany-brown, cephalic portion very high, thoracic portion concave and falling abruptly to the posterior margin, impossible to see if the thoracic groove is present; eyes on a raised tubercle, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. separated by a diameter, a.l.e. smaller than a.m.e., posterior row procurved, p.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by almost a diameter and a half, and from p.l.e. by
less than a diameter of p.m.e., lateral eyes touching, and p.l.e. larger than a.l.e.; quadrangle narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus not as high as quadrangle, a deep groove below anterior eye row; mandibles brown, small, vertical; labium pale, wider than long; maxillae a little longer than labium, inclined; sternum brown, slightly convex, as wide as long, anterior margin very broad, posterior margin fully two-thirds as wide as the anterior, so that the fourth coxae are separated by more than two diameters; abdomen dark, with no markings, wider than long, dorsum flat, anterior portion extending over cephalothorax so that all of the thoracic portion is covered, sides almost parallel and posterior angles developed into small tubercles, anterior angles not as distinct, height above spinnerets almost as much as the extreme width, venter mottled, spinnerets closely grouped; legs short and stout, differing little in length, pale, anterior pairs darker than the posterior, all joints with colorless hairs, no spines, a long colorless bristle at the tip of patellae and a dorsal median bristle on tibiae, these may be trichobothriae; epigynum very close to pedicel, a dark chitinous lobe which projects from the plane of the abdomen and shows no structure.

Holotype of Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla, 5,0008,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Ogulnius latus is about the same size as the genotype, Ogulnius obtectus O.P.-Cambridge from the Amazon, but the latter has a globose abdomen which extends far over the cephalothorax, and the cephalothorax is described as yellow with elongate dark marks about the margin. Ogulnius latus has a high abdomen which also extends over the cephalothorax, but the dorsum is flat, and seen from above, is almost rectangular. The abdomen is not unlike the figure of Epeirotypus gloriae Petrunkevitch from Puerto Rico, but this species has a cephalic turret posterior to the eyes and the sternum is not broadly truncate between the coxae.

## Family MIMETIDAE

## Genus Mimetus Hentz 1832

## Mimetus hispaniolae spec. nov.

Figures 79, 80
Male. Length, 3.7 mm ., ceph. 1.6 mm ., abd. 2.1 mm . long, 1.6 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax pale, with a dark triangle from the eye area to the thoracic groove, with converging rows of long bristles on the outer margins of the dark area, thoracic groove long and deep; eyes cover the anterior margin, anterior row recurved, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. diurnal, each on a low tubercle, projecting slightly forward, separated by fully a diameter, slightly larger than a.l.e., posterior row procurved so that the lateral eyes are touching on a common tubercle, p.m.e. larger than a.m.e., rather flat and angular, separated by a radius and from p.l.e. by more than a diameter; quadrangle wider in front and higher than wide; clypeus less than a diameter of a.m.e., retreating; mandibles dark, vertical, long and narrow, fused at the base, fang groove very short, upper margin with three sharp teeth; labium longer than wide, tip pointed; maxillae narrow, longer than labium and tips almost touching; sternum triangular, dark about the margins, not continued between the posterior coxae; abdomen injured, triangular, about as wide as long, with lateral basal humps, posterior half with a dark folium, many long colorless hairs; legs, 1-2-4-3, anterior pairs very long, pale with dark broken rings and dark spots, in addition to the alternate long and short spines on the anterior tibiae and metatarsi, a dorsal row of very long dark spines, first femur with a retrolateral row of very short curved spines on the basal third and a corresponding prolateral row of smaller spines on the second femur, these are called "thorns" by Dr. Petrunkevitch; palpus as long as cephalothorax, femur pale, long and slender, tibia little longer than patella, patella with one very long black dorsal spine, cymbium with a rounded lateral lobe near the tip, from which starts a thickened carina that continues to the base of the cymbium, palpal organ complicated with a thin membraneous lobe projecting from the center and a very short embolus.

Holotype $\sigma^{7}$ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, rain forest near Valle Nuevo, 6,000 feet + , August 1938, (Darlington)

The generic position of this species is uncertain. The palpi are very unlike the genotype or other species in the genus, and the cymbium has a single rounded lobe. The small curved spines between the long spines on the anterior tibiae and metatarsi have been broken, so that it is impossible to count the number. The p.m.e. are larger than the a.m.e. and are closer together than in most species. An immature female apparently of this species was found by Dr. Darlington at Loma Rucilla Mountains in the Central Cordillera, between 5,000 and 8,000 feet, in June 1938.

## Mimetus interfector Hentz

Mimetus interfector Hentz, 1850, p. 32, pl. 4, figs. 12, 13; reprint, 1872, p. 138, pl. 15, figs. 12, 13. "o 우 Alabama."
© Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July 1941, (Hurst)

Family CTENIDAE
Subfamily CTENINAE
Genus Ctenus Walckenaer 1805
Ctenus avidus spec. nov.
Figure 89
Female. Length, 13.0 mm ., ceph. 7.0 mm ., abd. 5.5 mm .
Cephalothorax mahogany-brown, moderately high, anterior margin truncate, more than half the greatest width, covered with short white hairs, thoracic groove very near the posterior margin; eyes, a.m.e. separated by less than a diameter, p.m.e. and a.l.e. form a slightly procurved line, with the eyes equidistant, p.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by about a diameter, a.l.e. smallest of the eight, oval, p.l.e. larger than a.m.e., strongly convex, slightly raised and directed backward, separated from a.l.e. by a diameter of p.l.e.; quadrangle narrower in front and wider behind than high; clypeus not as high as diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles dark brown, geniculate, with many long hairs and bristles, boss large, fang groove oblique, upper margin with three teeth, middle tooth largest, lower margin with four graduated teeth; labium brown, longer than broad; maxillae twice as long as labium; sternum pale, convex, three-quarters as wide as long, posterior coxae almost touching; abdomen much shrunken, so that design if any is impossible to trace; legs much broken, brown, with a heavy scopula on anterior metatarsi and tarsi, and a faint scopula on the distal half of anterior tibiae, spines, I tibia, ventral, 2-2-2-2-2, distal pair very short, lateral, 2, near distal end, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, basal and median pairs very long, III and IV tibiae with a dorsal, basal spine; the spider has oviposited, epigynum large, area about as long as wide, middle area strongly convex, and covered with short hairs, two pairs of openings, widely separated, near fold and on each side strongly chitinized divergent areas.

Holotype of Haiti; Petionville, November 1912, (Mann)
In 1910, Strand described Ctenus haitiensis $\circ$, from Haiti. This species is 13.0 mm . long with five pairs of ventral spines on the first tibia. The epigynum is described as small and indefinite, more than twice as wide as long. It is possible that the lateral spines could be described as ventral, but Ctenus avidus has the epigynum longer than wide and all parts are strongly chitinized.

## Ctenus darlingtoni spec. nov.

Figure 86
Female. Length, 14.5 mm ., ceph. 8.0 mm . long, 6.0 mm . wide, abd. 7.0 mm . long, 4.0 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax reddish-brown, median pale stripe very indistinct, anterior margin very little narrowed, cephalic portion high, thoracic groove long and deep and very near the posterior margin; eyes cover the middle half of the anterior margin, a.m.e. separated by more than a diameter, a.l.e. smallest of the eight and with p.m.e. form a slightly procurved line, posterior row recurved, p.m.e. separated by a diameter, a.l.e. nearer p.l.e. than to p.m.e.; quadrangle very little narrower in front than behind, and higher than wide; clypeus about as high as a diameter and a half of a.m.e.; mandibles reddish-brown, geniculate, no boss, fang groove slightly oblique, upper margin with three contiguous teeth, middle tooth largest, lower margin with five teeth, fang stout; labium brown, longer than wide, lateral margins near base notched; maxillae twice as long as labium, outer margins slightly emarginate; sternum brown, almost as wide as long, ( $8.0: 9.0$ ); abdomen some what shrunken as spider has oviposited, light brown, covered with white hairs, a wide median pale stripe from base to spinnerets with parallel dark stripes at base and on posterior half four pairs of widely separated dark spots, venter paler; legs, 4-1-2-3, fourth left missing, brown, no dark bands, scopula on tarsi and metatarsi much heavier on anterior pairs, spines, no ventral spines on femora, no dorsal spines on anterior tibiae, I pair, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, $2-2-2-2$, heavy with incurved tips, all from a raised base, 1 pair of lateral spines near tip, no dorsal, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, long and heavy, II pair same as I pair, posterior pairs with many heavy spines; epigynum red-brown, area fully twice as wide as long and covering about middle half of the width of the abdomen, of the characteristic type, a convex lobe with narrow darkened areas each side.

Holotype of Haiti; La Hotte, 5,000-7,000 feet, 16-17 October 1934, (Darlington)

Ctenus darlingtoni is a much heavier spider than the other species seen from Hispaniola. The ventral spines on the tibiae are long and heavy, all from a raised base with the tips curved inward. It has but one pair of lateral spines on the anterior tibiae. The epigynum is unusually broad.

Ctenus hiemalis spec. nov.
Figure 81
Female. Length, 15.0 mm ., ceph. 6.5 mm . long, 4.6 mm . wide, abd. 8.6 mm . long, 5.5 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax reddish-brown, median area paler but no distinct stripe, moderately high, anterior margin little narrowed, thoracic groove long and deep; eyes cover middle of anterior margin, a.m.e. about one-half the diameter of p.m.e., separated by a diameter, a.l.e. smallest of the eight, and with p.m.e. form a procurved line, posterior row recurved, p.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by less than a diameter, p.l.e. on a tubercle directed backward and separated from p.l.e. by a diameter and a half of p.m.e., a.l.e. as near to p.m.e. as to p.l.e.; quadrangle narrowed in front and as high as wide; clypeus below a.m.e. about as high as diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles reddish-brown, with many hairs, boss small, fang groove oblique, upper margin with three teeth, lower margin with four teeth, fang heavy; labium brown, longer than wide; maxillae twice as long as labium, outer margins parallel; sternum brown, convex, almost as wide as long, ( $6.0: 7.0$ ); abdomen brownish, a wide pale median stripe from base to spinnerets, with three pairs of dark spots just outside the median stripe on posterior half, venter paler; legs, 4-1-2-3, long and slender, very thin scopula on anterior tarsi and metatarsi, no ventral spines on femora, spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, $2-2-2-2$, distal pair very small, 1 pair of lateral spines near the tip, no dorsal spines, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, II pair same as I pair; epigynum, area as wide as long, a median septum narrow at the anterior end and widening to the greatest width at the posterior end, with round chitinized openings on the outer margins, the area each side of the septum is pale and convex.

Holotype of Haiti; Diquini, November 1912, (Mann)

## Ctenus insulanus spec. nov.

## Figure 88

Male. Length, 9.0 mm ., ceph. 4.8 mm . long, 4.0 mm . wide, abd. 4.8 mm . long.

Cephalothorax brown, the dark radial striae show faintly, lateral margins in life probably covered with white hairs as a few remain, anterior margin narrowed to less than half the greatest width, moderately convex, thoracic groove long, quite near to the posterior margin; eyes do not cover anterior margin, both rows strongly recurved, a.m.e. small, separated by a diameter, subequal to a.l.e., a.l.e. form a straight line with p.m.e., eyes of posterior row subequal, p.m.e. large, more than twice the diameter of a.m.e., separated by a little more than a radius and from p.l.e. by a diameter, many white hairs about the eyes; quadrangle narrower in front, and wider than high; clypeus almost wanting below a.m.e.; mandibles brown, with many dark bristles and long white hairs, vertical, fang groove oblique, upper margin with three contiguous teeth and with a thick scopula of long hairs to the base of the fang, lower margin with five graduated teeth, last tooth very small; labium longer than wide, basal third of lateral margins notched; maxillae more than twice as long as labium, sides parallel, outer margins only slightly emarginate; sternum pale, not quite as wide as long, convex, with many dark hairs, fourth coxae almost touching; abdomen light brown, with a pattern of five pairs of dark spots apparently formed by patches of hairs, many of which have been rubbed off, oval, venter pale with many long dark hairs; legs, III right missing, 4-1-2-3, brown, long and slender, spines, tibiae with dorsal spines, I pair, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2-2-2, distal pair small, others long and strong, lateral, 2-2, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2-2$, lateral, $2-2-2$, thin scopula on metatarsus, II pair, spines same as on I pair, posterior pairs spiny; palpus as long as cephalothorax, tibia longer than patella and longer than cymbium, tibial apophysis rather small, with a truncate tip, embolus a short slender spine hidden between two longer parts each side.

Holotype or Dom. Rep.; San José de las Matas, 1,500 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

The sexes of Ctenus differ greatly in size, arrangement of eyes, number and position of the spines on the legs. Ctenus insulanus has paired dark spots on the abdomen as in Ctenus hiemalis, but as they were collected at different seasons of the year, and from widely separated localities, one at sea level and the other at 1,500 feet elevation, they are probably different species.

## Ctenus manni spec. nov.

## Figure 83

Female. Length, 11.5 mm ., ceph. 4.7 mm . abd. 8.0 mm .
Cephalothorax reddish-brown, with no median pale stripe but streaked with a darker brown, anterior margin very little narrowed, thoracic groove long and deep and very near to posterior margin; eyes in three rows, a.m.e. small, separated by more than a diameter, a.l.e. smallest of the eight, and with the p.m.e. form a straight line, a.l.e. as near to p.m.e. as to p.l.e., eyes of posterior row subequal, each eye surrounded by black, p.m.e. separated by little more than a diameter, and from p.l.e. by about two diameters, p.l.e. on a low tubercle; quadrangle narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus about equals a radius of a.m.e.; mandibles reddish-brown, geniculate, boss small, fang groove slightly oblique, upper margin with three teeth, middle tooth largest, lower margin with five teeth, last tooth very small; labium longer than wide, lateral margins notched at basal third; maxillae twice as long as labium, sides parallel, sternum more than three-quarters as wide as long; abdomen brown, discolored by age, in life probably covered with short hairs and very short bristles as a few remain, a very narrow median pale stripe that reaches a little beyond the middle, venter mottled; legs much broken, brown with no indications of darker bands, anterior tarsi and metatarsi with a scopula of short iridescent hairs, spines, no dorsal spines on anterior tibiae, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2-2, distal pair very small, lateral, 1 pair, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2-2$, no dorsal or lateral spines; epigynum wider than long, the characteristic shape of a broad convex, median lobe with chitinized margins and very narrow lateral tubes or openings each side of the lobe.

Holotype of Haiti; Jacmel, (Mann)

Ctenus monticolus spec. nov.

## Figure 82

Female. Length, 14.0 mm ., ceph. 5.5 mm . long, 4.0 mm . wide, abd. 8.2 mm . long, 6.0 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax with deep brown lateral stripes from the eyes to the posterior margin and a pale median stripe with vague margins, a narrow pale lateral stripe above the margins, anterior margin not narrowed, moderately convex, thoracic groove long and deep; eyes in
three rows, a.m.e. small, separated by a diameter, a.l.e. oval, smallest of the eight, and with the p.m.e. form a slightly procurved line, a.l.e. as near p.m.e. as to p.l.e., eyes of posterior row subequal, p.m.e. separated by less than a diameter and from p.l.e. by fully three diameters; quadrangle narrower in front, and higher than wide; clypeus below a.m.e. little more than a diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles dark brown with many hairs, geniculate, boss large, fang groove slightly oblique, upper margin with three contiguous teeth, lower margin with four teeth; labium longer than wide, lateral margins of basal third notched; maxillae about twice as long as labium, outer margins not emarginate; sternum more than three-quarters as wide as long; abdomen oval, base narrow, widest on posterior half, convex, dull brown with three pairs of darker spots formed by darker hairs, sides mottled, venter paler with small dark spots; legs, 4-1-2-3, all joints but tarsi with three dark bands, most distinct on ventral side, anterior tarsi and metatarsi with a thin scopula, spines, no spines on anterior patellae, no dorsal spines on anterior tibiae, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2-2-2, long and over-lapping, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, basal and median long, no lateral or dorsal spines, II pair same as I pair; epigynum of the typical shape, area wider than long, a median convex area with strongly chitinized lateral margins.

Holotype of Haiti; Furcy, Mt. Cabaio, 7,000 feet, 26 March 1940, (Folk)

This specimen may be one moult from maturity, as the posterior margin of the epigynum is not heavily chitinized, but it is similar to several figured by other authors. It has several distinct characters that separate it from other described species from Hispaniola, such as the strongly banded legs with the thin scopula on the anterior metatarsi and tarsi. Strand described a species from Haiti from a female. While he states that he has one adult and several immature specimens, the description of the epigynum is apparently based on an immature. Also, the figures given for the total length and the length of the cephalothorax are plainly in error.

Genus Cupiennius Simon 1891
Cupiennius sallei (Keyserling)
Figure 95
Ctenus sallei Keyserling, 1877, p. 685, pl. 8, fig. 53. "o ${ }^{\text {P Südamerika. In }}$ Mexico bei Veracruz und Cordova von Herrn Sale gesammelt."

Female. Length, 20.0 mm ., ceph. 9.0 mm . long, 8.0 mm . wide, abd. 11.5 mm . long, 6.5 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax with a broad median yellow stripe from the p.l.e. which abruptly narrows at the thoracic groove and continues to the posterior margin, sides mottled with brown, a line of white hairs between median eyes, moderately high, convex, thoracic groove long; eyes do not cover anterior margin, a.m.e. separated by almost a diameter, a.l.e. more than half a diameter of a.m.e., second row of eyes procurved, p.m.e. and p.l.e. subequal, p.m.e. twice the diameter of a.m.e. and separated by more than a radius and from p.l.e. by almost a diameter and a half, p.l.e. on a low tubercle; quadrangle narrower in front and as high as wide; clypeus below a.m.e. vertical, about a diameter and a half of a.m.e.; mandibles vertical, reddish-brown of alternate dark and white stripes with long white hairs on the pale stripes, boss small and inconspicuous, fang groove oblique, upper margin with three teeth, middle tooth the largest, lower margin with four sub-equal strong teeth, fang heavy; labium longer than wide, basal half slightly narrower; maxillae not twice as long as labium, inner margin excavate; sternum not as wide as long, pointed in front of fourth coxae; abdomen brown, in life probably with many long hairs as a few remain, the two pairs of muscle spots with short white hairs, venter dull brown; legs, 1-2-4-3, brown, anterior tarsi, metatarsi and tibiae with scopula, not as heavy on posterior pairs, spines, no dorsal spines on anterior tibiae, I and II pairs, patella, retrolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, $2-2-2-2$, distal pair short, other pairs long and slender, lateral, $2-2$, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2-2$, basal and median pairs heavy, lateral, $2-2$; epigynum rather small for the size of the spider, area longer than wide, with three lobes filling the posterior two-thirds, with small round openings in the divisions of the lobes, the lateral margins fringed with long hairs.

○ Haiti; Momance, November 1912, (Mann)
o Haiti; Diquini, November 1912, (Mann)
of Dom. Rep.; Los Limones, 30 June 1938, (Darlington)

## Subfamily CALOCTENINAE

## Genus Odo Keyserling 1887

Odo hursti spec. nov.

$$
\text { Figure } 87
$$

Male. Length, 7.0 mm ., ceph. 3.6 mm . long, 3.0 mm . wide, abd. 3.5 mm . long.

Cephalothorax yellow, with broad dark lateral stripes which contain three pairs of irregular darker spots over the posterior coxae, an irregular dark marginal stripe and a long dark line over thoracic groove, cephalothorax almost as wide as long, anterior margin narrowed to about half the greatest width, moderately convex, thoracic groove long, smooth with a few white hairs about the eyes; eyes do not cover anterior margin, both rows of eyes recurved, a.m.e. convex, largest of the eight, separated by a little over a radius, a.l.e. as near to a.m.e. as to p.m.e., a.l.e. more than a radius of a.m.e., posterior row longer than anterior, eyes subequal, p.m.e. separated by a little more than a diameter and from p.l.e. by about two diameters, p.l.e. on a low tubercle directed backward; quadrangle higher than wide and the same width in front as behind; clypeus as high as diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles pale, streaked with brown, vertical, no boss, fang groove oblique, upper margin with two large teeth, lower margin with three very small teeth; labium wider than long, basal half of lateral margins slightly notched, tip truncate; maxillae more than twice as long as labium, outer margins parallel, not emarginate; sternum pale, mottled with brown, darkest about the margins, as wide as long, convex, fourth coxae separated by less than half a diameter; abdomen pale, marked with dark gray, on distal half a very irregular median dark stripe, venter pale with a small median dark stripe; legs broken, left III and IV missing, 4-1-2-3, long and slender, pale with irregular dark bands on femora and tibiae, spines, I pair, femur, dorsal, 1-1-1, lateral, $3-3$, patella, 0 , tibia, dorsal, 1-1, lateral, $2-2$, ventral, $2-2-2$, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2$, lateral, $2-2$, II pair same as I pair, no scopula on tarsi, metatarsi or tibiae; palpus as long as cephalothorax, slender, tibia curved, chitinized and longer than patella, a strong dorsal spine about the middle near base and a larger tibial apophysis more than half the length of the joint, spatulate and protruding, distal apophysis a slender spur below the cymbium, terminal joint not quite as long as tibia, bulb fills lower half and rests on the tibia, a broad bifid piece on retrolateral side about the middle, distal half with a large chitinized spur which may be the embolus, above a broader membranous piece.

Holotype or Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, April-May 1941, (Hurst)
The genus Odo was erected in 1887 by Keyserling on a female probably collected by J. McNeill from Nicaragua. This is in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The specimen is still intact but brittle from age. In 1891, Keyserling placed two more species, both males from Brazil, in this genus.

Odo hursti differs from the genotype, in the large anterior median eyes but it agrees with the figures of the two males from Brazil, described by Keyserling. These have a curved tibia of the palpus and a large tibial apophysis. Unfortunately the figures of the palpi of the Brazilian species are small and do not show details. It agrees with the description of Odo agilis Simon from St. Thomas with no scopula on the tarsi, metatarsi and tibiae. The genotype, which is a female, has a thin scopula on these joints, but this may be a sexual character.

## Genus Trujillina gen. nov.

Cephalothorax longer than wide, anterior margin narrowed, moderately high, thoracic groove long and deep; eyes in three rows, a.m.e. small, separated by about a diameter, a.l.e. largest of the eight, as near p.m.e. as to a.m.e., posterior row recurved, p.m.e. slightly larger than p.l.e.; quadrangle narrower in front, and higher than wide; clypeus twice the diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles geniculate, boss small, upper margin of fang groove with two teeth, lower margin with two widely separated teeth; labium little wider than long; legs, 4-1-2-3, anterior tarsi and metatarsi scopulate, spines, no dorsal spines on anterior tibiae, I tibia, ventral, 12-11, no lateral, all spines from a raised base, long and over-lapping, metatarsus, ventral, 6 pairs of spines, no dorsal or lateral; male not known.

Genotype Trujillina spinipes spec. nov.
The genus Trujillina is separated from the genus Ctenus by the large a.l.e., higher clypeus, number of teeth on the fang groove, and the number of spines on the anterior tibiae and metatarsi. It is separated from Caloctenus by the large a.l.e., low thoracic portion, number of teeth on the fang groove, and the spines on the anterior tibiae and metatarsi.

## Trujillina spinipes spec. nov.

Figures 84, 85
Female. Length, 9.5 mm ., ceph. 4.0 mm . long, 3.2 mm . wide, abd. 5.5 mm . long, 4.0 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax brown, radial striae darker, moderately convex, anterior margin little more than half the greatest width, thoracic groove long and deep, with area each side convex; eyes do not cover the anterior margin, both rows strongly recurved, a.m.e. smallest of the eight, separated by about a diameter, a.l.e. largest of the eight,
separated by about two diameters, posterior row, p.m.e. little larger than p.l.e., separated by less than a diameter and from p.l.e. by a little more than a diameter, p.l.e. on a low tubercle and directed backward, a.l.e. as close to p.m.e. as to a.m.e.; quadrangle narrower in front and as high as wide; clypeus below a.m.e. twice the diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles deep brown, covered with long bristles, vertical, geniculate, boss small, fang groove oblique, upper margin with two sharp teeth, lower margin with two small widely separated teeth, fang long; labium a little wider than long, tip not narrowed; maxillae more than twice as long as labium, sides parallel, retromargin not emarginate; sternum pale, as wide as long, slightly convex, fourth coxae almost touching; abdomen oval, base narrow, widest posterior to middle, deep yellow, in life probably covered with short hairs and short stiff bristles as a few hairs and bristles remain, no pattern, venter pale with dark hairs; legs, I left missing, 4-1-2-3, brown, femora with broad dark bands, seant scopula of short iridescent hairs on anterior tarsi and metatarsi, spines, all ventral spines long, over-lapping and from a raised base, I pair, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, 12p.-11r., no dorsal or lateral, metatarsus, ventral, six pairs, no dorsal or lateral, II pair, tibia, ventral, 8 pairs, metatarsus, ventral, five pairs, III pair, tibia, ventral, two pairs, lateral, two pairs, metatarsus, ventral, two pairs, 1 median distal, IV pair, tibia, ventral, three pairs, lateral, four pairs; epigynum, the chitinized area wider than long, a pair of oval sacs that protrude from the area, about touching on the median line, with openings at posterior part in small lobes as figured.

Holotype of Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype of Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June, 1938 (Darlington)

## Family GNAPHOSIDAE

## Genus Caridrassus Bryant 1940

## Caridrassus magnus spec. nov.

Figure 90
Male. Length, 5.5 mm ., ceph. 2.4 mm . long, 1.3 mm . wide, abd. 3.0 mm . long.

Cephalothorax brown, darker about margins, moderately convex,
eye area elevated, anterior margin narrowed, no thoracic groove but a faint depression; eyes, the two rows well separated, anterior row about straight, a.m.e. smallest of the eight, separated by more than a diameter, a.l.e. largest of the eight, and separated from a.m.e. by less than a diameter of a.m.e., posterior row longer than the anterior, slightly recurved, eyes equidistant, p.m.e. angular, separated by the long diameter, lateral eyes separated by fully a diameter of a.l.e.; quadrangle higher than wide and wider behind than in front; clypeus higher than the diameter of a.m.e. with several long bristles on the margin; mandibles dark brown, vertical, long and narrow, fang groove oblique, no teeth on the lower margin, fang short; labium pale, longer than wide, tip only slightly narrower than the base; maxillae pale, not twice as long as labium, only slightly inclined, upper outer margin turned out, plainly impressed; sternum pale, oval, nearly twice as long as wide, $(9.5: 5.5)$, convex, with many dark hairs; abdomen oval, a dull gray with two pairs of broken pale bars, neither of which meet in the middle, the first pair, basal, and the second about the middle, includes the second pair of muscle spots, a basal scutum that extends to second pale bar, entire abdomen covered with short dark hairs, venter pale, spinnerets, long, ventral pair widely separated, dorsal pair little longer than the ventral; legs, 1-2-4-3, femora dark, other joints pale, spines, III and IV tibiae with dorsal basal spine, no patellae spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2 basal, 1 median, metatarsus, ventral, 2 basal, II pair, left leg has evidently been renewed as it is shorter than the right leg and has a different number of spines, II right, tibia, ventral, 2 distal, 1 median, 1 near the base, metatarsus, ventral, 1 basal, II left, tibia, ventral, 1 distal, metatarsus, ventral, 0 , posterior pairs with many ventral spines on tibiae and metatarsi; palpus, as the spider has recently moulted, the parts are but little chitinized, not as long as cephalothorax, tibia and patella both short, about as long as the diameter of the joint, tibial apophysis extends to about the middle of the cymbium, tip truncate and turned outward, at the end of the bulb, two colorless lobes, the inner one smaller.

Holotype or Haiti; Miragoane, 2 November 1934, (Darlington)
The genus Caridrassus is based on a female from Cuba, much smaller than Caridrassus magnus. The differences between the two may be sexual, but there is a possibility that they belong to separate genera, as the genotype C. wheeleri has no dorsal basal spine on the third and fourth tibiae and fewer ventral spines on the anterior tibiae. Both have no teeth on the lower margin of the fang groove and the arrangement of eyes is the same.

# Genus Poecilochroa Westring 1874 

## Poecilochroa inconspicua spec. nov.

## Figure 91

Female. Length, 5.1 mm ., ceph. 2.1 mm . long, 1.6 mm . wide, abd. 3.0 mm . long, 1.7 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax chestnut-brown, shaded with a dark gray, rather low, anterior margin about half the greatest width, thoracic groove distinct; eyes cover the middle half of the anterior margin, anterior row straight, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. black, separated by more than a radius, a.l.e. largest of the eight, posterior row slightly longer than the anterior row, recurved, p.m.e. oval, oblique, separated by more than a diameter, p.l.e. only slightly smaller than a.l.e. and separated from p.m.e. by a diameter and a half of p.l.e.; quadrangle the same width in front as behind, and higher than wide; clypeus about as high as the diameter of a.m.e., with several long bristles on the margin; mandibles a deep reddish-brown, vertical, rather small, fang groove oblique, very short, no teeth on the lower margin; labium reddish-brown, longer than wide; maxillae reddish-brown, one and a half times as long as labium, very much curved, so that tips almost touch; sternum oval, almost as wide as long, ( $7.0: 8.0$ ), very convex, fourth coxae almost touching; abdomen yellowish-gray, oval, dorsum flattened, covered with long and short hairs, venter pale, spinnerets, ventral pair large, separated by more than two diameters, dorsal pair no longer than ventral; legs, III right missing, 1-4-2-3, brown, spines, I pair, patella, 0, tibia, 0 , metatarsus, ventral, 2 basal, 2 distal, II pair tibia,, ventral, 1 distal, metatarsus, same as first pair, posterior pairs with dorsal, lateral and ventral spines; epigynum as wide as long, and covered with hairs, a pair of circular sacs beneath the surface, separated by more than two diameters, directly anterior to the fold, anterior are large oval spaces with chitinized margins, separated by a median septum, with a pair of small circular openings directly below the margin, a median lobe nearer the pedicel.

Holotype of Haiti; Ennery, 7 September 1934, (Darlington)
Paratype o Dom. Rep.; south side of Lake Enriquillo, 14 September 1934, (Darlington)

It is possible that Poecilochroa inconspicua is the female of $P$. minuta Banks. The latter was based on a male from Brazos County, Texas, and a male has since been found by sweeping at Soledad, Cuba.

# Genus Teminius Keyserling 1887 

## Teminius insularis Keys.

Figures 92, 93
Teminius insularis Keyserling, 1887, p. 421, pl. 6, fig. 1. " o Haiti."
Female. Length, 20.0 mm ., ceph. 6.5 mm . long, 4.2 mm . wide, abd. 11.0 mm . long.

Cephalothorax reddish-brown, with many short black fine hairs and a few short white hairs about the eyes and the lateral margins, widest between the third pair of legs, not very convex, anterior margin not much narrowed, thoracic groove long and distinct; eyes in middle half of anterior margin, anterior row about straight, a.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by less than a diameter and from a.l.e. by about a radius of a.m.e., posterior row slightly longer than anterior row, very slightly procurved, eyes subequal, p.m.e. separated by fully two diameters and from p.l.e. by a little more, lateral eyes separated by a radius; quadrangle higher than wide and a little wider behind than in front; clypeus equals more than a diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles geniculate, distinct boss, covered with long black bristles, fang groove oblique, upper margin with three teeth, middle tooth the largest, lower margin with two widely separated teeth, fang long with a heavy base; labium longer than wide, tip rebordered, lateral margins at basal third excavate; maxillae about twice as long as labium, impressed; sternum red-brown, convex, about two-thirds as wide as long, with many black hairs, ending in a point in front of the fourth coxae; abdomen cylindrical, a brownish-gray, covered with long and short hairs, no markings, venter pale; spinnerets upper pair longest, two jointed, lower pair short and separated by more than a diameter; legs, 4-1-2-3, all tarsi and metatarsi with a thick iridescent scopula, all joints with short black hairs, spines, I pair, femur, dorsal, median, 2 , ventral, 0 , patella, 0 , tibia, dorsal, 0 , ventral, 2 basal spines, long and slender, metatarsus, ventral, 1 median, short and stout at, base, II pair, tibia, ventral, $1-1 \mathrm{r}$, metatarsus, ventral, 1 basal, median, posterior pairs, tibiae and metatarsi with many spines; epigynum rather small for the size of the spider, anterior half a white fan-shaped depressed area, posterior half heavily chitinized, with dark curved lines each side in which are small openings.

Male. Length, 10.0 mm ., ceph. 5.5 mm . long, 4.0 mm . wide, abd. 5.3 mm . long, 3.0 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax chestnut-brown, darker about the eyes and margins, a broad middle area from the eyes to groove much paler, cephalic portion moderately high, anterior margin only slightly narrowed, sides rounded and covered with short dark hairs, short white hairs and long bristles about the eyes, thoracic groove long and distinct; eyes cover middle half of the anterior margin, anterior row about straight, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by more than a radius, posterior row slightly procurved, very little longer than the anterior row, eyes equidistant, p.m.e. little smaller than a.m.e., separated by almost a diameter and a half, lateral eyes subequal and separated by less than a diameter; quadrangle narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus equal to about a diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles dark reddish-brown, with many long bristles, vertical, long, no boss, fang groove oblique, upper margin with three equidistant teeth, middle tooth largest, lower margin with two small teeth, fang long; labium dark brown, longer than wide, lateral margins of basal third notched, tip very little narrower than base, and emarginate; maxillae very lightly impressed, not twice as long as labium, slightly inclined; sternum brown, convex, only little longer than wide, (8.5:7.0), with many long hairs, fourth coxae separated by about half a diameter; abdomen dark, with a long median lanceolate pale stripe, distal half with eight pairs of diagonal dark bars that do not meet in the middle, dark area with long dark hairs, the pale median stripe in life probably covered with short white hairs, venter pale, with few short hairs, spinnerets at tip, ventral pair short and truncate, separated by more than a diameter, dorsal pair long, two jointed, distal joint as long as basal, slender and pointed; legs, 4-1-2-3, pale, with many short hairs, anterior tarsi and metatarsi heavily scopulate, posterior tarsi only scopulate, posterior trochanters notched, few spines on anterior pairs, no patellae spines, spines, I pair, femur, dorsal, 1-1, prolateral, 1-1, tibia, dorsal, 0 , ventral, $2-2$, basal and submedian, retrolateral, 1 , distal, metatarsus, ventral, 2 basal, II pair, femur, dorsal, 1-1, prolateral, 1-1-1, tibia, ventral, $1-1$, median and basal, 1 distal, metatarsus, basal, 2, posterior pairs, many dorsal and ventral spines, tibiae, dorsal, basal and median; palpus, not as long as cephalothorax, slender and terminal joint small, femur with a retrolateral row of long bristles, patella + tibia as long as femur, tibia about twice as long as patella, tibial apophysis shorter than diameter of the joint with anterior margin serrate, cymbium not quite as long as tibia, embolus long, slender and dark with tip beyond the cavity, conductor slender and colorless on prolateral margin, parallel to the embolus with tip curved
outward, the prolateral margin of the cavity with a fringe of long colorless hairs.

Holotype of Haiti; (Uhler)
Allotype ơ Haiti; Ennery, 7 September 1934, (Darlington)
$20^{7}$ pullus, ㅇ Haiti; Ennery, 7 September 1934, (Darlington)
of Haiti; Ennery, 10 September 1934, (Darlington)
Keyserling based the genus Teminius on this species. The type, a female was probably collected by Dr. Uhler in 1873, from Grand Anse, and sent with other spiders to Keyserling. The genus was placed in the family Drassidae, (Gnaphosidae), because of the impressed maxillae and the separated anterior spinnerets.

The type specimen, now in the museum collection, is probably one or possibly two moults from maturity, although the cephalothorax is about as long as the specimen from Ennery, described above. The mandibles are smaller and not geniculate, and the anterior pairs of legs are spineless. The difference between the male and female is quite striking. The female is much larger and has no pattern on the abdomen, but the male has a median pale stripe with four pale chevrons on the posterior half. The anterior tibiae of the female have long slender spines that are not paired on the second tibia. In the male the spines are much heavier. The immature females have no spines on the anterior tibiae.

The genus has been wrongly synonymized by Simon with the genus Syrisca, (Clubionoidae). Because of the impressed maxillae and the separated spinnerets, Teminius clearly belongs with the Gnaphosidae, as placed by Keyserling.

## Teminius monticolus spec. nov.

Figure 94
Female. Length, 12.5 mm ., ceph. 6.0 mm . long, 4.4 mm . wide, abd. 6.2 mm . long, 3.6 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax brown, darker about the eyes, shining, with a few short hairs, cephalic portion high and much narrower than the thoracic, thoracic groove long and deep; about one-third nearer the posterior margin than to the anterior; eyes cover middle two-thirds of the anterior margin, anterior row recurved, eyes subequal, a.m.e. separated by a little less than a diameter and from a.l.e. by a little less than a radius, posterior row straight, longer than the anterior, p.m.e. larger
than a.m.e., separated by less than a diameter, p.l.e. little larger than p.m.e. and separated from them by fully a diameter of a.m.e.; quadrangle narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus little higher than diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles darker than cephalothorax, vertical, geniculate, with many long bristles and short iridescent white hairs, boss small, fang groove oblique, upper margin with three teeth, the third from the base of the fang very small, lower margin with two subequal teeth, fang rather short; labium dark brown, longer than wide, lateral margins on basal half emarginate with a circular pit each side about midway between the base and tip; maxillae brown, about twice as long as labium, slightly inclined, and strongly impressed; sternum brown, convex, slightly longer than wide, ( $7.0: 6.0$ ), ending in a point in front of the fourth coxae, lateral margins slightly emarginate; abdomen oval, brown, middle area paler and on posterior half vague chevrons, entire abdomen covered with short hairs, venter paler, with many hairs; ventral spinnerets separated, tips truncate, dorsal spinnerets long, two jointed with distal joint as long as basal; legs, $4-1-2-3$, long and slender, brown, no dark rings, rows of dark hairs and shorter white hairs that are iridescent in some lights, all tarsi scopulate, anterior metatarsi with a thick scopula, III and IV trochanters notched, spines, no patellae spines, I pair, femur, dorsal, 1 long and slender spine, prolateral, 1-1 distal, ventral, 0 , tibia, dorsal, 0 , lateral, 0 , ventral, $2-2-2$, basal and median pairs long and slender, distal pair short, metatarsus, dorsal, 0 , lateral, 0 , ventral, $2-2$, hidden in the scopula, II pair, femur, dorsal, 1, prolateral, 2, p.1, tibia, ventral, 2 distal, r. 1-1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, posterior pairs, tibiae, 1 small dorsal basal spine, many ventral spines; epigynum a very heavily chitinized pair of tubes below the surface, almost touching on the median line, openings, a pair of small oval, oblique openings widely separated above the tubes and separated by a small lobe.

Holotype of Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Teminius monticolus has a much larger epigynum than other members of the genus and apparently quite different, but the other structural characters agree with the genotype.

## Family SPARASSIDAE

## Subfamily SPARIANTHIDINAE

Genus Stasina Simon 1877

Stasina saetosa spec. nov.
Figure 99
Female. Length, 12.5 mm ., ceph. 4.5 mm . long, 4.0 mm . wide, abd. 8.5 mm . long, without spinnerets, 5.0 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax yellow with dark spots arranged in lines directed towards the groove, each spot the base of a short bristle, moderately convex, anterior margin about two-thirds the greatest width, thoracic groove short; eyes do not cover the anterior margin, anterior row very slightly procurved, a.m.e. diurnal, separated by more than a diameter, a.l.e. smaller than a.m.e. and separated from them by almost two diameters, posterior row little longer than anterior, procurved, eyes equidistant and subequal, lateral eyes separated by more than a diameter of p.l.e.; quadrangle wider behind, and as high as width in front; clypeus below a.m.e. little more than a diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles yellow, with rows of dark bristles, geniculate, boss rather small, fang groove oblique, upper margin with three strong teeth, lower margin with two very small widely separated teeth; labium pale, wider than long, margins of basal third deeply notched; maxillae pale, parallel, twice as long as labium; sternum pale, as wide as long, widest between second coxae; abdomen oval, convex, a dull yellow with small irregular dark spots that form vague chevrons on posterior half, many short bristles, venter with fewer dark spots, spinnerets small, contiguous on a common base; legs, 4-2-1-3, not varying much in length, dull yellow with many dark spots, a ventral scopula of iridescent hairs on tarsi and metatarsi, spines, no patellae spines, I tibia, ventral, $2-2-2$, long and overlapping, no apical, lateral, $2-2$, opposite distal and basal pairs, dorsal, 0 , metatarsus, ventral, 2 basal, very long, lateral, 1-1, near base, II pair same as first pair; epigynum, area longer than wide, a large median oblong convex lobe, with heavily chitinized margins above the fold, with a pair of circular depressions near the posterior margin and a pair of smaller circular openings at anterior end of the lobe; beneath the surface on each side are twisted and coiled tubes that lead to large sacs in the anterior part, these sacs separated by less than a diameter.

Holotype of Dom. Rep.; Mt. Diego de Ocampo, north range, 3,000-4,000 feet, July 1938, (Darlington)

Stasina sactosa is separated from the two species found in Cuba, by the larger size, different spining on the anterior tibiae, and the epigynum.

# Subfamily MICROMMATINAE 

Genus OLios Walckenaer 1837
Olios antiguensis (Keys.)
Sparassus antiguensis Keyserling, 1880, p. 264, pl. 7, fig. 146. " $\boldsymbol{o}^{7}$ 우 Antigua"
ㅇ pullus Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.

# Subfamily HETEROPODINAE 

Genus Heteropoda Latreille 1804
Heteropoda venatoria (Linn.)
Aranea venatoria Linnaeus, 1767, p. 1035. "in America calidiore"
○ Haiti; Cap Haitien, January 1913, (Mann)
¢ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, July 1941, (Audant)
or 3 우 Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July 1941, (Sosua)

## Family SELENOPIDAE

## Genus Selenops Latreille 1819

Selenops insularis Keyserling
Selenops insularis Keyserling, 1881, p. 311, pl. 11, fig. 28. " o Porto Rico, Westindien."

ㅇ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.
$\sigma^{7}$ ㅇ Haiti; Grand Anse, 1873, (Uhler)
$0^{\top}$ Haiti; Kenskoff, 4,500-5,500 feet, 2 September 1934, (Darlington)

Selenops trifidus spec. nov.
Figures 98, 100
Male. Length, 8.0 mm ., ceph. 4.0 mm . long, 4.5 mm . wide, abd. 4.5 mm . long, 3.0 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax yellow, radial striae darker, with many short white hairs and long dark bristles about the margins, very flat, wider than long, anterior margin abruptly narrowed, thoracic groove deep; eyes cover anterior margin, the four median eyes form a recurved line, eyes equidistant, convex, a.m.e. smaller than a.l.e., p.m.e. oval, flat as near p.l.e. as to a.l.e., p.l.e. largest of the eight, convex, on a low tubercle and directed backward; clypeus below a.m.e. less than a diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles brown, vertical, with many long bristles, fang groove oblique, upper margin with three teeth, the third from the base of the fang very small, lower margin with two well separated teeth; labium longer than wide, lateral margins on basal half slightly notched; maxillae more than twice as long as labium, inner margins parallel; sternum pale, convex, almost circular, tip in front of the fourth coxae bilobed; abdomen oval, pale, a basal lanceolate dark stripe, dark about the spinnerets, dorsum covered with white hairs, venter pale, spinnerets closely grouped; legs, 4-2-3-1, IV right missing, I left has been renewed and is much shorter than leg on opposite side, legs pale, with no dark marks, spines, no patellae spines, I and II pairs, tibia ventral, $2-2-2-2$, distal pair very small, others long and overlapping, lateral, 2-2, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2$, lateral, $2-2$; palpus about as long as cephalothorax, patella as long as wide, tibia not quite as long as patella, tibial apophysis two-thirds length of the joint, quite broad, tip with three blunt points, a shorter ventral membranous apophysis with a broad rounded tip, prolateral side of the tibia at distal end smooth and shining, palpus of the usual Selenops type, the conductor of the "pick-ax" type with the branch towards the middle turned outward, the hook at the base of the conductor long and slender with the tip hooked and bent outward.

Holotype or Navassa Island, 1-9 November 1930, (Clench, Schevill and Rehder)

Selenops trifidus belongs to the first division of the genus as defined by Simon, with Selenops radiatus (Lucas) as the type. The four median eyes form a slightly recurved row with the a.m.e. smallest, the first tibia with three ventral pairs of long spines and two pairs of ventral spines on the metatarsus.

# Family THOMISIDAE 

## Subfamily STEPHANOPSINAE

Genus Isaloides F.O.P.-Cambridge 1900
Isaloides toussainti Banks
Isaloides toussainti Banks, 1903, p. 343, pl. 15, fig. 3. " $q$ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll."
Holotype \& Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.
Allotype or Cuba; Santiago de las Vegas, (Horne and Houser), Banks Coll.
$0^{7}$ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.
\& pullus Haiti; Diquini, November 1912, (Mann)
$\sigma^{\nwarrow}$ pullus Haiti; hills near Port-au-Prince, 2 October 1934, (Darlington)

The immature specimens are easily identified, as both males and females have paired "warts" on the dorsum. The anterior lateral eyes are large and are on separated tubercles from the posterior lateral eyes.

## Genus Onocolus Simon 1895

Onocolus venustus spec. nov.

> Figures 101-104

Stephanopsis rugosa Banks, 1903; nec Thomisus rugosa Taczanowski, 1872.
Male. Length, 3.1 mm ., ceph. 1.6 mm . long, 1.5 mm . wide, abd. 1.7 mm . long, 2.0 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax brown, with cream-color marks, anterior margin much narrowed, less than half the greatest width, and carried forward in a lobe, sides parallel, no thoracic groove, a triangular area slightly raised from the lateral eyes to near the posterior margin, area each side depressed, about the middle of the raised area, a group of three upright granules, radial striae marked by rows of granules and granules about the margins; eyes small, about cover the anterior lobe, anterior row strongly recurved, eyes about equidistant, a.m.e. smallest of the eight, separated by a little more than a diameter, a.l.e. largest of the eight, posterior row longer than the anterior, straight, eyes subequal,
p.m.e. separated by fully three diameters and from p.l.e. by a diameter and a half, lateral eyes separated by at least two diameters of a.l.e.; quadrangle narrower in front and much higher than wide; clypeus pale, concave, as high as quadrangle, margin with a row of granules; mandibles brown, vertical, small, fang groove short, lower margin with two small teeth; labium brown, wider than long; maxillae brown, almost twice as long as labium, and slightly inclined; sternum brown, heart-shaped, four-fifths as wide as long, convex, fourth coxae separated by less than a diameter; abdomen a mottled brown with creamcolor spots, pentagonal, flat, widest at distal third, anterior margin truncate, margins and dorsum thickly covered with granules, posterior angle blunt with a group of three tubercles, and posterior lateral angles with a group of two tubercles, no hairs or bristles, venter, middle triangular area pale, covered with short hairs, sides with granules, spinnerets near the tip, closely grouped, with a chitinous wall on the posterior half; legs, 1-2-4-3, short, anterior pairs much longer than posterior, all legs flattened on the dorsal and ventral sides, femora brown, I pair with three pale granules on prolateral margin, elsewhere with scattered granules, patella three-quarters as long as the tibia, tibia brown, with four pale granules on prolateral margin, spines, ventral, $2-2-2$, long, all from a raised base, no hairs, metatarsus brown, with smaller granules, spines, ventral, 2-2-2, from a rasised base, basal and median pairs, long and overlapping, II pair similar to first pair, but fewer granules on femur, posterior pairs much shorter, pale, with granules, no spines but lateral rows of hairs; palpus not as long as cephalothorax, brown, cymbium pale and very thick, granules on distal half of femur, patella and a prolateral row on the tibia, patella and tibia of equal length, not equal to their diameter, tibial apophysis almost as long as diameter of the joint, slender, pressed close to the cymbium with the tip recurved, palpal organ fills the cavity, embolus a straight slender tube which ends at the tip.

Female. Length, 7.0 mm ., ceph. 3.0 mm . long, 3.0 mm . wide, abd. 4.0 mm . long, 4.2 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax a deep tan-color with cream-color granules, anterior margin about half the greatest width, sides about parallel, quite flat, triangular raised area not as high as in the male, pale, granules about the margins, on radial striae and a few in the middle area but not as numerous as in the male; eyes cover middle third of the anterior lobe, eyes as in the male, but heavily ringed with white; clypeus sloping and not as high as the quadrangle; mandibles pale, vertical, small, fang groove with two small teeth on each margin; labium pale, slightly
wider than long, tip narrowed; maxillae pale, not twice as long as the labium, inclined, so that the tips almost meet, palpi pale, patella and tibia of about equal length, flattened on dorsal side with a few pale granules on margins, tibia wider at the tip than at the base and the terminal joint large, triangular and flattened; sternum pale, two-thirds as wide as long; abdomen pale, pentagonal, widest at basal third, margins rebordered with white granules on the edge, dorsum flat with many small white granules, no hairs or bristles, venter, with area from the fold to the spinnerets smooth and hairy, sides with granules, spinnerets midway between fold and the tip, closely grouped and almost surrounded by a chitinous ring; legs, 1-2-4-3, pale, with white granules, anterior surface of first femur flattened, spines as in the male, but not as long; epigynum rather small for the size of the spider, pale, a lobe turned towards the pedicel with a clear area each side, near the tip of the lobe, a pair of elongate openings, separated by about their diameter, these are superimposed on large dark parallel tubes beneath the surface, touching on the median line, these extend posteriorly and gradually fade.

Holotype or Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Allotype of Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.
Paratype of San Domingo, Banks Coll.
Paratypes or of Haiti; hills near Port-au-Prince, 2,000 feet, 2 October 1934, (Darlington)

Paratypes ols of pullus Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype or Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Viega, south of Constanza, 6,000 feet, 28 August 1938, (Darlington)
There is great difference in size and color between the males and females of Onocolus venustus but both have the same arrangement of the eyes and a carapace of almost parallel sides. Moreover males and immature females have been found together. The species is apparently widely distributed over the island. It is separated from Onocolus granulatus Bryant, from the Sierra de Cebra, Cuba, known only from the male, by the more angulate cephalothorax and the palpus which is larger and much thicker. It undoubtedly belongs in the same genus with Epicadus mutchleri Petrunkevitch, known from a male and a female from Adjuntas, Puerto Rico, but it is separated from that species, by the larger palpus and the epigynum. In this latter species, both the male and female are described as dark.

# Subfamily PHILODROMINAE 

## Genus Gephyrina Simon 1895

Gephyrina punctata spec. nov.
Figure 96, 97
Female. Length, 4.5 mm ., ceph. 2.0 mm . long, 1.6 mm . wide, abd. 2.6 mm . long, 1.7 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax with a wide pale parallel sided stripe from the p.l.e. to the posterior margin, sides darker and punctate with darker dots, a few short dark bristles, quite low, sides evenly rounded, thoracic groove very short; eyes cover anterior margin, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. smallest, separated by more than two diameters, and from a.l.e. by about two diameters, posterior row longer than anterior, strongly recurved, p.m.e. nearer each other than to p.l.e.; quadrangle a little narrower in front than behind, and wider than high; clypeus convex, higher than quadrangle and covered with dark dots, a long bristle each side near the outer margin; mandibles pale, with small dark dots, vertical, weak, a strong bristle just below the base directed forward on each mandible, fang groove short; labium pale, longer than wide; maxillae not twice as long as labium, inner margins parallel, pale with dark dots on the outer margins; sternum pale with dots about the margins, almost as wide as long, (6.5:7.0), convex, with several long bristles about margins; fourth coxae separated by less than a diameter; abdomen an elongate oval, pale with a median basal spear mark that about reaches the middle, sides paler with many dark dots, a few scattered bristles, venter pale with dark dots most numerous in the middle area, several short bristles; legs, 2-1-4-3, pale with dark dots most numerous on the prolateral sides, scant scopula on tarsi and tips of anterior metatarsi, spines, I pair, femur, dorsal, 1-1, patella, prolateral, 1 , tibia, ventral, $2-2-2-2$, distal pair very short, others long and over-lapping, prolateral, $1-1$, retrolateral, $1-1$, dorsal, $1-1$, the lateral and dorsal spines weak, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2$, prolateral, $1-1$, retrolateral, 1-1, II pair, same as I pair; epigynum area as wide as long, median area covered with short hairs, a long depression each side with a clear hyaline spot at the anterior end, and near the fold an oblong chitinized area which may be the opening.

Holotype \& Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Valle Nuevo, south east of Constanza, 7,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

The genus Gephyrina was based by Simon on an immature female from Venezuela, and two years later he described a second species, also an immature female, from St. Vincent. Gephyrina punctata apparently differs from these two, by the much higher clypeus, but it is not uncommon for the relative height of the clypeus and the position of the eyes to vary with each moult. It agrees with the definition of the genus in the weak lateral and dorsal spines on the anterior pairs of legs.

## Subfamily MISUMENINAE

Genus Misumenops F.O.P.-Cambridge 1900
Misumenops bellulus (Banks)
Misumena bellula Banks, 1896, p. 71. " $\odot$ Florida; Punta Gorda"
\& Haiti; Grand Anse, 1873, (Uhler)
$60^{7} 3$ 우 Haiti; Diquini, November 1912, (Mann)
ㅇ Haiti; Ennery, 10 September 1934, (Darlington)
$\sigma^{\text {r }}$ ㅇ pullus Haiti; hills north of Port-au-Prince, 2,000 feet, 2 October 1934, (Darlington)
of Haiti; foot hills north east of Massif de la Hotte, 3,0004,000 feet, October 1934, (Darlington)
\& Haiti; Port-au-Prince, July 1941, (Audant)

## Misumena celer (Hentz)

Thomisus celer Hentz, 1847, p. 446, pl. 23, fig. 5, reprint, p. 78, pl. 10, fig. 5. " $\%$ South Carolina, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Alabama, Ohio, etc."
$20^{7} \circ$ Haiti; Diquini, November 1912, (Mann)
$0^{〔}$ ㅇ Haiti; Trou Caiman, 4 September 1934, (Bates)
$0^{7}$ 우 Haiti; Kenskoff, 4,500 feet, 2 May 1935, (Roys)
$0^{\text {T }}$ ㅇ Dom. Rep.; San José de las Matas, 1,500 feet+, June 1938, (Darlington)

Family CLUBIONIDAE

## Subfamily CLUBIONINAE

## Genus Chiracanthium C. Koch 1859

Chiracanthium inclusum (Hentz)
Clubiona inclusa Hentz, 1847, p. 451, pl. 23, fig. 18; reprint, p. 85, pl. 10, fig. 18.
" $\&$ South Carolina; North Carolina, etc."

[^2]
## Subfamily ANYPHAENINAE

## Genus Anyphaena Sundevall 1833

Anyphaena lauta spec. nov.
Figure 107
Female. Length, 8.5 mm ., ceph. 3.4 mm . long, 2.6 mm . wide, abd. 5.0 mm . long, 3.1 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax pale brown, moderately convex, anterior margin about half the greatest width, thoracic groove long; eyes, anterior row slightly recurved, a.m.e. very small, separated by less than a diameter, a.l.e. more than twice the diameter of a.m.e. and separated from them by less than a diameter of a.l.e., posterior row procurved, eyes subequal, p.m.e. separated by more than a diameter and from p.l.e. by less than a diameter; quadrangle narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus about equals a diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles vertical, fang groove oblique, upper margin with six graduated teeth, lower margin with a row of granules; labium pale, longer than wide, tip slightly notched and only a little narrower than the base; maxillae pale, about one and a half times as long as the labium, outer margins parallel; sternum pale, heart-shaped, about two-thirds as wide as long, fourth coxae separated by less than a diameter; abdomen pale, oval, slightly mottled, venter pale, opening of the posterior spiracle about midway between the fold and the spinnerets, spinnerets closely grouped; legs, 1-2-4-3, left IV leg missing, pale, distal joints darker, anterior tarsi and metatarsi scopulate, spines long and dark, a slender spine at the tip of each patella, I pair, tibia, ventral, $2-2$, basal and median, retrolateral, $1-1-1$, prolateral, $1-1-1$, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2$, retrolateral, $1-1-1$, prolateral, $1-1-1$, II pair same as I pair, posterior tibiae with spines in whorls; epigynum small for the size of the spider, area wider than long, in the anterior portion an oval opening with the margin of the distal half heavily chitinized, a pair
of transverse oval sacs beneath the surface, about touching on the median margin, with curved tubes from the upper outer margin and a circular opening where the tube leaves the sac, the entire area except for the openings covered with short colorless hairs.

Holotype of Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Anyphaena lauta probably belongs to that section of the genus including A. bispinosa Bryant from Pico Turquino, Cuba of which both sexes are known. It differs from that species in the larger size, slight difference in the spacing of the eyes of the posterior row, the color, and the position of the opening of the posterior spiracle.

## Anyphaena modesta spec. nov.

Figure 105
Female. Length, 7.0 mm ., ceph. 2.6 mm . long, 2.1 mm . wide, abd. 4.5 mm . long, 3.2 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax pale, smooth, shining, anterior margin less than half the greatest width, thoracic groove distinct; eyes cover half the anterior margin, each eye surrounded by a heavy black ring, anterior row recurved, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. very small, less than a radius of a.l.e., separated by about a radius of a.m.e., posterior row slightly longer than the anterior, procurved, eyes subequal and larger than a.l.e., p.m.e. separated by almost a diameter and a half, and from p.l.e. by a diameter; quadrangle narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus more than a diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles pale, vertical, no boss, fang groove oblique, upper margin of the groove with four teeth, lower margin with a few granules near the base of the fang, followed by a short carina; labium pale, two-thirds as wide as long, tip notched; maxillae pale, nearly twice as long as labium, sides parallel; sternum pale, oval, half as wide as long, pointed between the fourth coxae; abdomen pale, a broad oval, convex, venter pale, opening of the posterior spiracle about a third nearer the fold than to the spinnerets; legs, $1-2-4-3$, pale, spines dark, spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, $1-1-1$, retrolateral, $1-1-1$, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2$, prolateral, 1-1-1, retrolateral, 1-1-1, ventral spines very long, II pair same as I pair; epigynum area twice as wide as long, the spider has not oviposited, a large median oval depression with the anterior and lateral margins chitinized, anterior and separated by a broad septum, a pair of oval openings that connect with a pair of dark widely separated sacs beneath the surface just above the fold.

Holotype ㅇ Haiti; foot hills north east of Massif de la Hotte, 3,000-4,000 feet, October 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype of Haiti; foot hills, Massif de la Hotte, 3,000-4,000 feet, October 1934, (Darlington)

## Anyphaena pusllla spec. nov.

Figure 108
Female. Length, 4.0 mm ., ceph. 1.6 mm ., abd. 2.6 mm .
Cephalothorax pale, much darker about the eyes and with irregular lateral dark stripes, moderately convex, thoracic groove distinct; eyes, anterior row straight, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. very small, separated by about a diameter, a.l.e. more than twice the diameter of a.m.e., posterior row little longer than anterior, procurved, p.m.e. slightly larger than p.l.e., separated by more than a diameter and from p.l.e. by a little less than a diameter; quadrangle narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus below a.m.e. about a diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles vertical, brown, shaded with a darker brown, fang groove oblique, impossible to see the teeth on the fang groove; labium brown, longer than wide; maxillae pale brown, about one and a half times as long as the labium, outer margin parallel; sternum pale, two-thirds as wide as long, convex, a few long hairs on outer margins and at the tip; abdomen oval, pale, with irregular dark spots most numerous at the tip, covered with very short iridescent hairs, venter pale, openings of the posterior spiracle slightly nearer the spinnerets than to the fold; legs, 1-2-4-3, pale with vague dark rings on all joints, most distinct on the posterior pairs, distal joints of anterior pairs darker, spines long, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 1-1, retrolateral, 1-1, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2$, prolateral, $1-1$, retrolateral, $1-1$, II pair same as I pair; epigynum, area wider than long, a pair of dark transverse sacs anterior to the fold with openings at outer upper margins, a median opening nearer the pedicel with chitinized margins, entire area except for the openings covered with short dark hairs.

Holotype of Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Valle Nuevo, south east of Constanza, 7,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Anyphaena pusilla belongs to the section of the genus containing Anyphaena bispinosa Bryant, from Pico Turquino, Cuba. It is slightly smaller, and there is a slight difference in the spacing of the eyes of the posterior row; the opening of the posterior spiracle is nearer the middle of the abdomen, and the median opening of the epigynum is smaller and more widely separated from the paired dark sacs.

Anyphaena remota spec. nov.
Figures 106, 111
Male. Length, 5.6 mm ., ceph. 2.6 mm ., abd. 3.1 mm .
Cephalothorax pale, anterior margin much narrowed, less than half the greatest width, widest between the second and third pairs of legs, moderately convex, thoracic groove faint; eyes cover three-quarters of the anterior margin, anterior row straight, eyes very unequal in size, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. very small, separated by less than a diameter, posterior row slightly procurved, little longer than anterior row, eyes subequal with a.l.e., p.m.e. separated by more than a diameter and from p.l.e. by less than a diameter; quadrangle very narrow in front, and as high as wide behind; clypeus very narrow below a.m.e., less than a diameter of a.l.e.; mandibles pale, vertical, and weak, fang groove oblique, upper margin with four teeth, third from the base of the fang the largest, lower margin with two small, well separated teeth, followed by a row of five very small granules, fang long; labium longer than wide, tip narrower than base and deeply notched; maxillae pale, almost twice as long as labium, sides parallel, on the retrolateral side a small lobe or tubercle over basal joint of the palpus, larger on the right maxilla than on the left; sternum pale, triangular, threequarters as wide as long, ending in a broad lobe between the fourth coxae, fourth coxae with a basal retrolateral tubercle covered with dark spicules; abdomen pale, oval, twice as long as wide, ending in a point above the spinnerets, venter, opening of the posterior spiracle one-third nearer the fold than to the spinnerets; legs, 4-1-2-3, pale long and slender with long black spines, spines, I pair, femur, dorsal, median, $1-1-1$, prolateral, 2 , retrolateral, 2 , ventral, 0 , patella, dorsal, 1 short basal spine, 1 long distal bristle, tibia, dorsal, median, 1-1-1, ventral, 2-2, very long, basal and median, prolateral and retrolateral, $3-3$, basal, median and a small distal, metatarsus, dorsal, 0 , ventral, $2-2$, basal and median, prolateral and retrolateral, 3-3, II pair same as the I pair, III pair, spines not modified, femur with a low ventral tubercle, one-third nearer base than the tip, covered with small dark spicules; palpus, left palpus missing, as long as cephalothorax, pale, femur slender with scattered ventral granules near base, patella fully twice as long as wide, with three long pale apophyses, two retrolateral, so that one can be seen from the dorsal side and one distal that extends onto the tibia, tibia longer than the patella, slightly bent, with a short retrolateral apophysis at the distal end and a long prolateral slender spine near the base that is about one-half the length of the joint,
ventral surface smooth and shining with two dark cusps at the tip, cymbium longer than the tibia, palpal organ at the distal end, a large white leaf-like piece with a tube-like extension from which probably arises the embolus, in the center a long curving white piece and a narrow tube on both margins of the lower half.

Holotype or Dom. Rep.; Mt. Diego de Ocampo, north range, 3,000-4,000 feet, July 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype o ${ }^{7}$ Haiti; Ennery, 7 September 1934, (Darlington)
Anyphaena remota has several characters that are uncommon in the genus. The fourth pair of legs are longer than the first pair, and the maxillae has a distinct lobe on the retrolateral margin. The paratype from Ennery has the group of granules on the third pair of coxae, not the fourth, and a smaller group of granules on the second left coxa. The three long ventral and retrolateral apophyses on the patella of the palpus are found on Anyphaena tricuspis (Bryant) (Wulfila), from Cuba.

Genus Anyphaenella Bryant 1931
Anyphaenella fascicula spec. nov.
Figures 109, 110
Male. Length, 5.0 mm ., ceph. 2.1 mm ., abd. 2.8 mm ., I tib. 5.0 mm * long.

Cephalothorax pale, darker about the eyes, moderately convex, anterior margin less than half the greatest width, thoracic groove long; eyes cover three-quarters the anterior margin, anterior row recurved, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. very small, separated by more than a diameter, a.l.e. about twice the diameter of a.m.e., posterior row longer than anterior, procurved, p.m.e. slightly largest of the eight, separated by more than a diameter and from p.l.e. by about a diameter, lateral eyes separated by more than a diameter of p.l.e.; quadrangle much narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus below a.m.e. more than a diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles pale brown, vertical, fang groove oblique, with no teeth on either margin; labium longer than wide, tip narrowed and notched; maxillae twice as long as labium, sides parallel; sternum pale, triangular, three-quarters as wide as long, pointed between fourth coxae, fourth coxae separated by almost a diameter; third coxae with a short black spine on the prolateral margin, fourth coxae with a larger black spine; abdomen oval, pale, mottled with gray, tip darker but no definite pattern, venter pale,
opening of posterior spiracle midway between fold and the spinnerets; legs, $1-2-4-3$, pale with the distal joints darker, spines, I pair, femur, dorsal, $1-1-1$, prolateral, $1-1-1$, retrolateral, $1-1-1-1$, ventral, 0 , patella, 0 , tibia, dorsal, $1-1-1$, ventral, $2-2-2$, long and slender, prolateral, $1-1-1$, retrolateral, $1-1-1$, a prolateral row of long trichobothria with recurved tips, a retrolateral row of shorter trichobothria, metatarsus, dorsal, 1-1-1, ventral, 2-2, very long, prolateral and retrolateral rows of trichobothria, spines on II pair same as on I pair, III pair with shorter trichobothria; palpus as long as cephalothorax, patella shorter than tibia, tip of the patella with a chitinized lobe and a very long dorsal basal bristle, tibia curved and near the base on the prolateral side in the excavate area, a cluster of long stiff bristles fully half as long as the joint, under low magnification these bristles appear as two or three spines, a very long dorsal basal bristle, terminal joint longer than the tibia, embolus a transverse spine near the tip, protected by a sheath.

Female. Length, 5.0 mm ., ceph. 2.5 mm ., abd. 3.0 mm ., I tibia, 3.2 mm . long.

Cephalothorax pale, shaded with a light brown, two-thirds as wide as long, slightly convex, anterior margin little over half the greatest width, thoracic groove distinct; eyes cover about three-quarters of the anterior margin, anterior row slightly recurved, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. very small, separated by more than a diameter, a.l.e. at least twice the diameter of a.m.e., posterior row longer than anterior, eyes equidistant and subequal, p.m.e. separated by more than a diameter, lateral eyes separated by a diameter of p.l.e.; quadrangle narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus below a.m.e. less than a diameter of a.l.e.; mandibles vertical, cone-shaped, fang groove short, no teeth on either margin of the groove; labium pale, longer than wide, sides parallel, tip notched; maxillae pale, not twice as long as labium, sides parallel; sternum pale, three-quarters as wide as long, fourth coxae separated by a diameter; abdomen oval, pale, opening of the posterior spiracle slightly in front of the middle; legs, 1-2-4-3, pale with faint darker bands on the tibiae and metatarsi, spines, I pair, femur, dorsal, $1-1-1$, prolateral, $1-1-1$, retrolateral, $1-1-1$, ventral, 0 , but a row of long trichobothria, patella, dorsal, 1 short basal spine, tibia, dorsal, $1-1$, ventral, $2-2$, very long, prolateral, $1-1-1$, retrolateral, $1-1-1$, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2$, very long, prolateral, $1-1-1$, retrolateral, $1-1-1$, dorsal and ventral rows of trichobothria on tibia and metatarsus, II pair, spines the same as on I pair, scattered trichobothria on posterior pairs; epigynum, area slightly longer than wide, in
posterior half a pair of dark sacs below the surface, almost touching, with curved ducts on outer side directed towards openings, openings probably a pair of hyaline circles on anterior portion of sacs.

Holotype or Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Viega, south of Constanza, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Allotype of Dom. Rep.; north Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype or Dom. Rep.; north Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype of Dom. Rep.; Loma de la Pena, north west of Constanza, 5,000 feet,+ 23 August 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype of Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, rain forest north of Valle Nuevo, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)
The genus Anyphaenella was based on two species found in the eastern and southern parts of the United States. Since then, others have been found in the West and in Cuba. The anterior pairs of legs are very long with the tibia of the first pair as long or longer than the entire length of the spider. The tibia of the male palpus is bent and on the excavate area near the base, there is either a pronounced lobe or spine. In Anyphaenella fascicula this area has a group of stout straight bristles that appear under a low magnification as two or three spines. The long curved trichobothria on the anterior tibiae and metatarsi are very conspicuous.

The genus is separated from Teudis, Wulfila and Sillus, by the much shorter maxillae that are not excavate on the outer side.

## Anyphaenella fragilis spec. nov.

## Figure 118

Female. Length, 4.5 mm ., ceph. 1.9 mm ., abd. 2.7 mm . long, 1.1 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax very pale, about two-thirds as wide as long, anterior margin half the greatest width, moderately convex, thoracic groove very faint; eyes cover about half the anterior margin, each eye heavily ringed with black, anterior row straight, a.m.e. very small, separated by a diameter, a.l.e. convex, fully three times the diameter of a.m.e. and separated from the a.m.e. by a diameter of a.l.e., posterior row slightly procurved, eyes subequal and equidistant, p.m.e. separated by a diameter and a half; quadrangle much narrower in front and slightly higher than wide; clypeus below a.m.e. about equals the diameter of a.l.e.; mandibles pale, vertical, fang groove oblique, upper
margin with four small teeth, lower margin with a row of smallgranules; labium pale, almost twice as long as wide; maxillae pale, one and a half times as long as labium, sides parallel; sternum white, convex, almost as wide as long; abdomen pale, cylindrical, less than half as wide as long, no markings, no hairs, venter pale, opening of posterior spiracle about midway between fold and spinnerets; legs, much broken, $1-2-4-3$, (?), pale, spines very slender and colorless, spines, I pair, patella, 1 at tip, tibia, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 1-1, retrolateral, 1-1, dorsal, 0 , metatarsus, ventral, $2-2-2$, prolateral, $1-1-1$, retrolateral, 1-1-1, II pair same as I pair; epigynum, area wider than long, shows little but two circular sacs beneath the surface, separated by less than a diameter and posteriorly a pair of slightly larger sacs very faintly defined.
Holotype of Haiti; foot hills, northeast of Massif de la Hotte, 3,000-4,000 feet, October 1934, (Darlington)

## Anyphaenella gracilipes (Banks)

Figure 117
Anyphaena gracilipes Banks, 1903, p. 342, pl. 15, figs. 6, 10. " $q$ Haiti; Port-au-Prince."
Female. Length, 6.0 mm ., ceph. 2.0 mm ., abd. 3.5 mm . long, 2.0 mm . wide.

Much darkened and broken by age.
Cephalothorax about two-thirds as wide as long, anterior margin less than half the greatest width, thoracic groove distinct; eyes cover more than half the anterior margin, anterior row straight, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. very small, separated by a diameter, posterior row slightly procurved, eyes subequal and equidistant; quadrangle narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus below a.m.e. more than a diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles vertical, impossible to see teeth on the fang groove; labium longer than wide; maxillae one and a half times as long as labium, sides parallel; abdomen with no markings, opening of the posterior spiracle a little nearer the fold than to the spinnerets; legs much broken, 1-2-4-3, (?), spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, $1-1-1$, retrolateral, $1-1-1$, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2$, prolateral, $1-1-1$, retrolateral, $1-1-1$, ventral spines very long; epigynum, area wider than long, a large median opening with obliquely coiled tubes below.

Holotype of Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.
The type is broken and dark with age, so that it is almost impossible to trace the parts of the epigynum, but "the two almond-shaped
cavities" mentioned by Banks, are probably the coiled tubes near the surface. They may open near the posterior end.

Genus Aysha Keyserling 1891

## Aysha ferox Simon

Figure 115
Aysha ferox Simon, 1896, p. 507. " $\odot$ Santo Domingo."
Male. Length, 13.0 mm ., ceph. 6.0 mm . long, 4.5 mm . wide, abd. 8.0 mm . long, 3.8 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax pale, smooth, shining, a few long bristles in the eye area, thoracic groove distinct, a small cusp at the anterior lateral margin directed forward; eyes cover half of the anterior margin, anterior row recurved, eyes equidistant, subequal, separated by a diameter of a.m.e., posterior row slightly longer than the anterior, eyes subequal and equidistant; quadrangle narrower in front and not as high as wide behind; clypeus slightly wider than the diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles darker than the cephalothorax, porrect, distal half much narrowed with scattered short black spines, fang groove oblique, upper margin with four teeth, the third from the base of the fang close to the fourth tooth, lower margin with two widely separated teeth, smaller than teeth on the opposite margin, fang long; labium longer than wide, tip notched, lateral margins on basal third excavate; maxillae less than twice as long as labium, excavate on retrolateral side, with a black scopula at the tip; sternum pale, little more than half as wide as long; abdomen pale, a narrow oval, no markings, venter pale, opening of the posterior spiracle very near the fold; legs, 1-2-4-3, anterior pairs very long, pale, anterior tibiae and metatarsi scopulate, spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, $2-2-2$, prolateral, $1-1-1$, retrolateral, $1-1-1$, metatarsus, ventral, 2 basal, prolateral, 1 , retrolateral, 1 ; palpus, pale, longer than cephalothorax, tibia plus patella longer than femur, tibia more than twice as long as patella, $(6.0: 2.5)$, and about six times as long as wide, with long colorless hairs, tibial apophysis longer than the diameter of the joint, oblique, not touching cymbium, seen from the ventral side, the tip is prolonged in a lateral point, palpal organ of the familiar Aysha type, with the embolus confined to the distal two-fifths and encircling about half of the flat disc of the bulb, ending in a free tip in the median groove of the cymbium.

Allotype or Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, August 1941, (Hurst)

It is with some hesitation that this male is identified as Aysha ferox Simon, since the species was described from a female. The female is from $12.0-15.0 \mathrm{~mm}$. long, which is much larger than the other species, and the eyes of the anterior row are subequal. My male can be separated from Aysha tenuis (L. Koch), also found in Haiti, by the longer and more slender tibia of the palpus.

## Aysha tenuis (L. Koch)

Anyphaena tenuis L. Koch, 1866, p. 211, pl. 9, fig. 140. " $\%$ St. Domingo. Coll. Keyserling."
Aysha ravida Simon, 1896, p. 508. " $\uparrow$ Santo Domingo."
$\sigma^{7}$ \& Haiti; Port-au Prince, August 1941, (Audant)
$\sigma^{7}$ of Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July-August 1941, (Hurst)

## Aysha velox (Becker)

Anyphaena velox Becker, 1879, p. 83, pl. 1, figs. 5-7. "\& Miss.; environs de Pascagoula."
$\sigma^{7}$ Dom. Rep.; Barahona, September 1938, (Darlington)

## Genus Temnida Simon 1896

## Temnida parvula (Banks)

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\text { Figures } 112,113,119
$$

Wulfila parvula Banks, 1903, p. 342, pl. 15, figs. 2, 4. "o' $\%$ Hayti; Port-au-Prince."
Male. Length, 3.2 mm . without mand., ceph. 1.5 mm . long, 1.0 mm . wide, abd. 1.7 mm ., mand. 1.0 mm . long,

Cephalothorax brown, rather flat, two-thirds as wide as long, anterior margin very little narrowed, more than half the greatest width, thoracic groove distinct; eyes cover more than two-thirds the anterior margin, anterior row slightly recurved, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. small, about a radius of a.l.e. and separated from them by a diameter, posterior row a little longer than the anterior, eyes larger than a.l.e., subequal and equidistant; quadrangle narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus below a.m.e. less than a diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles brown, smooth and shining, porrect, two-thirds as long as
cephalothorax, boss small, outer margins parallel, inner margin narrowed to width of the fang, groove oblique, very long, upper margin with four small widely separated teeth and a scant scopula of long bristles, lower margin with no teeth, fang long; labium one and a half times as long as wide, sides parallel with a pit on lateral margins near the base, tip notched; maxillae almost twice as long as labium, inner margins parallel, outer margins emarginate, tip not much widened; sternum convex, tip pointed, fourth coxae separated by more than a diameter; abdomen pale, oval, narrow, opening of posterior spiracle midway between fold and spinnerets; legs, 4-1-2-3, pale with no markings, spines, I pair, femur, dorsal, $1-1-1$, retrolateral, 1 at tip, patella, 0 , tibia, ventral, $5-4$, long and overlapping, very faint scopula on tarsus and metatarsus, II pair the same as I pair, III and IV pairs not modified; palpus as long as cephalothorax, pale, with terminal joint darker, tibia very little longer than patella, with a dorsal row of small black cusps ending with a group of four that extend towards the cymbium, tibial apophysis longer than the diameter of the joint, transparent and leaf-like, cymbium about one and a half times as long as tibia, bulb filling lower half of the cavity, upper half with a large dark curved strong spine that extends to the tip with two pale and insignificant smaller processes directly below, on the opposite side of the bulb, a long curving dark spine that rests against the larger and more prominent dark spine.

Female. Length, 2.7 mm . long.
Cephalothorax, eyes, labium, maxillae and sternum the same as in the male, mandibles brown, geniculate, fang groove short; abdomen as in the male; legs, 4-1-2-3, shorter than in the male, the same arrangement of spines but the spines much heavier, basal pair on the I metatarsus three-quarters as long as the joint; epigynum, area wider than long, middle area with oblique tubes and widely separated openings.

Types or or Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.
The genus Temnida Simon was based on two species from Caracas, Venezuela. Both are described as only 3.0 mm . long. T. simplex a female, was selected as the genotype. The other species, quadrivittata, a male, differs in the size of the anterior eyes and the number of spines on the anterior tibiae, but both have the fourth pair of legs longer than the first pair, and very scant scopula on the anterior tarsi and metatarsi.

The species Wulfila parvula can hardly be placed in the genus Wulfila as the fourth pair of legs is longer than the first, a very unusual character in the Clubionidae. It agrees with the genotype of Temnida
in having an uneven number of spines beneath the first tibiae, the very scant scopula on the anterior tarsi and metatarsi, and the anterior margin very little narrowed. However, the genotype has no teeth on the lower margin of the fang groove.

Temnida spinosa spec. nov.
Figure 121
Female. Length, 3.5 mm ., ceph. 1.5 mm . long, 1.0 mm . wide, abd. 2.3 mm .

Cephalothorax a bright brown, darker about the eyes, shining, with a few long colorless bristles posterior to the eyes, anterior margin very little narrowed, high, thoracic groove long; eyes, anterior row straight, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. smallest of the eight, separated by fully a diameter and a half, a.l.e. more than twice the diameter of a.m.e., posterior row a little longer than the anterior, procurved, eyes equidistant and subequal, p.m.e. separated by almost a diameter and a half, lateral eyes subequal; quadrangle much narrower in front and as high as wide behind; clypeus below a.m.e. a little less than a diameter of a.l.e.; mandibles dark brown, geniculate, with a distinct boss, two pairs of long colorless bristles near the median margin that are not long enough to cross, distal third with many bristles, fang groove oblique, lower margin with one small tooth; labium brown, not fused to the sternum, longer than wide with a chitinized pit each side near the base; maxillae brown, one and a half times as long as the labium, outer margin emarginate; sternum pale, convex, two-thirds as wide as long, fourth coxae separated by a diameter; abdomen pale, oval, convex, darker above the spinnerets, with a few short hairs, opening of the posterior spiracle about midway between the fold and the spinnerets, spinnerets closely grouped; legs, 4-1-2-3, pale, distal joints of the first pair darker, no scopula on anterior pairs, but a few iridescent hairs, spines, I pair, femur, dorsal, 1-1, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, $2-2-2-2-2-2$ and 1 very small spine at the tip on the retrolateral row, all from a raised base, basal paired spines very long, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2$, basal pair almost the length of the joint, II pair the same as the first pair, but tibia, $2-2-2-2-2+1$, a small retrolateral spine at the tip, posterior pairs pale and spines colorless, III pair, femur, dorsal, 1, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, 1 , metatarsus, whorl at the tip, IV pair, femur, dorsal, $1-1-1$, patella, 0 , tibia, ventral, $1-1-1$, metatarsus, ventral near base 2 , and a distal whorl; epigynum, two large circular depressions, separated by about a diameter, with
the lower margins chitinized, heavy dark tubes from the anterior portion of each depression unite on the median line.
Holotype 아 Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, $5,000-8,000$ feet, June 1938, (Darlington)
Temnida spinosa does not agree with the genotype in all structural characters, such as the number of teeth on the lower margin of the fang groove and the number of ventral spines on the first tibia, but there is an uneven number of spines on the anterior tibiae and all are from a raised base, and the fourth pair of legs is longer than the first.

## Subfamily LIOCRANINAE

## Genus Phrurolithus C. Koch 1839

Phrurolithus spinosus spec. nov.
Figure 116
Female. Length, 2.0 mm ., ceph. 0.9 mm ., abd. 1.1 mm .
Cephalothorax dull brown, with radiating dark lines, darker about the eyes and a wide marginal dark stripe, more than two-thirds as wide as long, moderately convex, anterior margin much narrowed, less than half the greatest width, thoracic groove long and faint; eyes cover the anterior margin, anterior row procurved, a.m.e. convex, separated by less than a radius, a.l.e. slightly larger than a.m.e., and separated from them by a line, posterior row procurved, eyes equidistant, p.m.e. separated by less than a diameter, p.l.e. slightly raised and a little larger than p.m.e.; quadrangle higher than wide, sides parallel, a.m.e. larger than p.m.e.; clypeus below a.m.e. equals a diameter and a half of a.m.e.; mandibles dull brown, vertical, and weak, a small bristle replaces the spine usually found on the mandibles; labium, pale, as wide as long, tip rebordered; maxillae pale, twice as long as the labium, slightly inclined; sternum pale, convex, almost as wide as long, not continued between the fourth coxae; abdomen dark, sides lined, on posterior half faint chevrons can be traced, opening of posterior spiracle one-third nearer spinnerets than to fold, venter pale; legs, 4-1-2-3, I right missing, tarsi and metatarsi pale, other joints dark, spines, posterior pairs spineless, I pair, all spines from a raised base, long and overlapping, femur, prolateral, 3 very long spines about the middle, tibia, ventral, seven pairs, metatarsus; ventral, 4-5, II pair, femur, no prolateral spines, tibia, ventral, six pairs, metatarsus,
ventral, three pairs; epigynum, area slightly wider than long, reddish, a broad median septum which half covers a pair of oval darkened areas each side, these separated by less than a diameter, with a small dark pit in the posterior part that probably is the opening and a small oval opening in the anterior portion of the septum.

Holotype of Haiti; Etang La Chaux, 27 October 1934, (Darlington)
Phrurolithus spinosus is separated from other species of the genus found in the islands of the Caribbean, by the number of spines on the anterior tibiae and metatarsi, the three long spines on the first femur, as well as by the epigynum. The pair of bristles on the mandibles is much smaller than in the typical species, and both rows of eyes are distinctly procurved. In the European members of the genus, the sternum is prolonged between the fourth coxae.

## Subfamily CORINNINAE

## Genus Corinna C. Koch 1842

## Corinna gracilipes (Keys.)

Hypsinotus gracilipes Keyserling, 1887, p. 448, pl. 6, fig. 3. " $\uparrow$ Haiti."
Type of Haiti; (Uhler)?
$0^{7}$ Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July-August 1941, (Hurst)

Corinna humilis (Keys.)
Hypsinotus humilis Keyserling, 1887, p. 446, pl. 6, fig. 18. " $\sigma^{7}$ 오 St. Kitts." 3 ㅇ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.
$0^{〔}$ Haiti; Grand Rivière, January 1913, (Mann)

Corinna parvula Bryant
Figure 120
Corinna parvula Bryant, 1940, p. 442, figs. 225, 227. " $\sigma^{7}$ ㅇ Cuba; Soledad."
Male. Length, 5.0 mm ., ceph. 2.1 mm ., abd. 2.6 mm .
Cephalothorax chestnut-brown, roughened, cephalic portion high, anterior margin very little narrowed and little wider than the posterior margin, widest between the third pair of legs, posterior margin rebordered, thoracic groove very short, lateral striae very indistinct; eyes almost cover the anterior margin, anterior row very slightly pro-
curved, a.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by a little less than a diameter and from a.l.e. by a diameter, posterior row slightly procurved, very little longer than anterior row, eyes subequal, p.m.e. separated by a diameter and a half, and from p.l.e. by more than two diameters, lateral eyes separated by a radius of p.l.e.; quadrangle wider than high, the same width in front as behind; clypeus low, about a radius of a.m.e.; mandibles chestnut-brown, roughened, vertical, boss small, fang groove oblique, lower margin with five small subequal teeth, fang short; labium not fused to the sternum, wider than long, tip rebordered, sides parallel, with a pit about midway on the lateral margins; maxillae more than twice as long as labium, inclined, not emarginate, palpus from the basal third; sternum brown, strongly convex, slightly roughened, almost as wide as long, (3.5:4.0), ending in an obtuse point in front of the fourth coxae, not rebordered; pedicel slender and long; abdomen elliptical, dorsum with a dark brown, smooth and shining scutum from the base to within a third of the tip, sides and tip heavily veined with dark gray, venter with a basal scutum reaching to the fold and a rectangular scutum midway between fold and spinnerets, opening of the posterior spiracle in front of the spinnerets; legs, 4-1-2-3, long and slender, femora darker than the other joints, spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, $1 \mathrm{r}-2-2$, long and slender, no distal, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2$, long and slender, scant scopula on tarsus, posterior pairs almost spineless; palpus as long as cephalothorax, slender, patella and tibia subequal, little longer than the diameter of the joint, tibial apophysis a thin membranous fold with parallel sides and a truncate tip, terminal joint slender, bulb semi-spherical, protruding from the cavity, few coils of tube, embolus starts midway on prolateral side of bulb and ends in a broadened tip that rests on a truncate flattened lobe with chitinized margins.

ㅇ Haiti; Milot, January 1913, (Mann)
¢ Haiti; Grand Rivière, January 1913, (Mann)
2 우 Haiti; Ennery, 7 September 1934, (Darlington)
$0^{7}$ Dom. Rep.; Sanchez, July 1938, (Darlington)

## Corinna toussainti spec. nov.

Figures 114, 123
Male. Length, 10.5 mm ., ceph. 5.1 mm . long, 4.5 mm . wide, abd. 5.6 mm . long, 3.6 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax dark chestnut-brown, not granular, anterior margin very little narrower than greatest width, which is between the second
pair of legs, posterior margin rebordered, about half the greatest width, cephalic portion fairly high, thoracic groove distinct, impossible to trace the radial striae; eyes cover little more than half the anterior margin, anterior row slightly procurved, a.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by fully a diameter, a.l.e. on low tubercles and about a diameter and a quarter of a.m.e. from a.m.e., posterior row procurved, very little longer than the anterior row, eyes subequal, p.m.e. separated by fully two diameters and from p.l.e. by three diameters, p.l.e. on low tubercles, separated from a.l.e. by a diameter; quadrangle wider than high, and same width in front as behind; clypeus less than a diameter of a.m.e. with a few very long bristles; mandibles dark mahogany-brown, boss distinct, swollen, with very small granules and several very long bristles, fang groove oblique, upper margin with three teeth, middle tooth largest, lower margin with four subequal teeth, fang heavy; labium longer than wide, tip not rebordered, not fused to the sternum, lateral margins notched one third from the base with a pit; maxillae about twice as long as the labium, slightly inclined, neither side emarginate, palpus from the basal third; sternum ma-hogany-brown, triangular, margins rebordered, ending in a blunt point in front of the fourth coxae; abdomen cylindrical, a narrow dorsal scutum three-quarters the length of the abdomen enclosing the anterior muscle spots, four pairs of long slender bristles on scutum, sides and tip veined with a dull gray, venter, with no scutum, infuscate, spinnerets closely grouped; legs, 4-1-2-3, paler than cephalothorax, long and slender, spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, $5 \mathrm{p}-3 \mathrm{r}$, a basal prolateral spine hardly more than a bristle, none distal, no median ventral spine, metatarsus, ventral, $3 \mathrm{p}-2 \mathrm{r}$, right metatarsus, ventral, $2-2$, II pair, tibia, ventral, $2-2-2$, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2$, slight scopula on anterior tarsi, posterior pairs with few spines, irregular trichobothria on femora; palpus about as long as cephalothorax, femur slender with a median ventral row of 12 (?) bristles, tibia almost twice as long as patella, tibial apophysis rather short, a leaf-like process with a truncate tip, terminal joint little longer than tibia, bulb semi-spherical, protruding from the cavity, few coils of the tube in the bulb, embolus starts midway from bulb on prolateral side and ends in a broadened tip that rests against a broad piece at the tip that has chitinized margins.

Female. Length, 13.0 mm ., ceph. 6.0 mm . long, 4.6 mm . wide, abd. 6.6 mm . long, 4.8 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax and eyes same as in the male; mandibles much larger and more roughened, fang groove oblique, upper margin with five
teeth, fourth from the base of the fang the largest, lower margin with four teeth; labium same as in the male; maxillae wider, and not as much inclined, retrolateral margin next the scopula at the tip, with a distinct black carina, longer on the right maxilla than on the left; sternum the same as in the male; abdomen larger than in the male, with no scutum, no distinct markings; legs, $4-1-2-3$, II and III left missing, spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, 1 p , at base, $2-2-2$, no distal pair, metatarsus, ventral, $2-2$, II pair, tibia, ventral, 1 r , at base, 2-2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, femora with longer ventral trichobothria than in the male; palp, femur with a median ventral row of stiff bristles; epigynum, a simple depression at the anterior end, followed by a transverse chitinized ridge, this is connected by a median darkened line beneath the surface that disappears above the fold. The epigynum is small for the size of the spider.

Holotype or Haiti; La Visite, La Selle Range, 6,000-7,000 feet, 16-23 September 1934, (Darlington)

Allotype of Haiti; La Visite, La Selle Range, 6,000-7,000 feet, 16-23 September 1934, (Darlington)

Partype of pullus, Haiti; Furcy, Mt. Caibaio, 7,000 feet, 24 March 1940, (Folk)

The usual number of ventral spines on the first metatarsus in this genus is two pairs. Simon described a species from St. Vincent, Corinna lacertosa from both male and female, which has three pairs of spines beneath the first metatarsus, but this species has five teeth on the lower margin of the fang groove, five pairs of ventral spines on the first tibia, and no mention is made of a dorsal scutum on the abdomen of the male. It is possible that the first left leg of the male has been renewed and the number of spines is not normal.

## Genus Lausus Simon 1898

## Lausus pulchellus spec. nov.

Figure 122
Female. Length, 7.0 mm ., ceph. 2.5 mm . long, 2.0 mm . wide, abd. 4.0 mm . long, 2.3 mm . wide.

Cephalothorax a bright brown, shaded with gray on the sides, darker about the eyes, strongly convex, anterior margin not much narrowed and about the same width as the posterior, margins rebordered, thoracic groove very long; eyes vary little in size, cover about two-thirds the anterior margin, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. dark, smallest of
the eight, separated by a diameter, a.l.e. about one-third larger than a.m.e. and separated from a.m.e. by a radius of a.l.e., posterior row slightly recurved, little longer than the anterior row, eyes subequal, p.m.e. separated by at least three diameters and from p.l.e. by more than a diameter, lateral eyes separated by more than a diameter; quadrangle narrower in front and not as high as wide behind; clypeus below a.m.e. about a radius of a.m.e.; mandibles brown with very few bristles, vertical, boss large, fang groove oblique and long, upper margin with no teeth, lower margin with five teeth, the two near the base of the fang subequal and followed by a space, then three teeth opposite the tip of the fang, the middle tooth the largest, fang long; labium one and a half times as long as wide, lateral margins on basal third notched, tip about as wide as base; maxillae one and a half times as long as labium, inner margins parallel, basal half very broad, distal half much narrowed; sternum pale brown, triangular, four-fifths as wide as long, convex, margins rebordered, and with a chitinized point opposite each coxa; abdomen gray, covered with small white iridescent scales and longer dark hairs, no markings, venter paler; legs, 4-2-1-3, slender, rather short, coxae pale, long, other joints brown, first pair, femur flattened laterally, spines dorsal, 1 spine near base, ventral, 0 , lateral, 0 , patella, 0 , tibia, dorsal, 0 , ventral, 1-1, prolateral, 1-1, retrolateral, 0 , metatarsus, dorsal, 0 , ventral, 1 , prolateral, 1 , all spines long and very slender, II pair, femur, dorsal, 1 near base, patella, 0 , tibia, ventral, $1-1-1$, lateral, 0 , metatarsus, ventral, 1 , lateral, 0 , posterior pairs with dorsal, lateral and ventral spines on tibiae and metatarsi, a dorsal basal spine on fourth tibia; epigynum, area as wide as long, two clear areas widely separated, more than their diameter above the fold that may be the openings, posterior margins of the areas heavily chitinized and a chitinized edge at right angles carried almost to the fold, anterior, are two large sacs beneath the surface that almost touch on the middle margin with a small median chitinized lobe at the anterior portion of the area above a circular opening.
Holotype \& Dom. Rep.; rain forest, north of Valle Nuevo, Cordillera Central, 6,000 feet+, August 1938, (Darlington)
Paratype of Dom. Rep.; rain forest, north of Valle Nuevo, Cordillera Central, 6,000 feet+, August 1938, (Darlington)
The genus Lausus was based by Simon on two species from the Amazon. The genotype, Lausus aeneus (Simon), originally placed in the genus Corinna, is described as slightly smaller than Lausus pulchellus, has the lateral eyes more widely separated than the median, and has five teeth on the lower margin of the fang groove; the spines
on the anterior tibiae are described as few and weak, and the abdomen is shining.

Genus Trachelas L. Koch 1866

Trachelas bicolor Keys.
Trachelas bicolor Keyserling, 1887, p. 440, pl. 6, fig. 15. "\& Haiti." Bryant, 1940, p. 443, figs. 224, 233, 235. " $\sigma^{7}$ Cuba; Santiago de las Vegas."
$0^{7}$ of pullus Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

## APPENDIX

Other Spiders Reported From Hispaniola
For the sake of completeness, all other spiders reported from Hispaniola are given below in a systematic list. An asterisk (*) before the name indicates the island as the type locality. In every case the author and the year of the description has been added. A second name and date is a reference to the person reporting the species from Hispaniola. In some cases, at least, the correct determination is impossible, and other species will prove to be errors of determination.

Family BARYCHILIDAE

*Trichopelma nitium Simon, 1888

## Family THERAPHOSIDAE

*Cyrtopholis cursor (Ausserer), 1875
*Pamphobeteus nigricolor (Ausserer), 1875
*Scopelobates sericeus Simon, 1903

## Family PISAURIDAE

Thaumasia marginella (C. Koch), 1848; Banks 1903

Family THERIDIIDAE
Argyrodes trituberculatus Becker, 1879; Banks, 1903

## Family ARGIOPIDAE

Eriophora balaustina (McCook), 1888; Banks, 1903, pullus
Aranea bispinosa (Keyserling), 1884; McCook, 1893
*Aranea perplexa (Walckenaer), 1842
Wagneriana undecimtuberculata (Keyserling), 1865; Petrunkevitch 1911
Cyrtophora serrata Simon, 1895
Gasteracantha hilaris Thorell, 1859; Banks, 1903
Gasteracantha sexserrata (Walckenaer), 1837
*Micrathena flavomaculata Keyserling, 1863
Family CTENIDAE
*Ctenus haitiensis Strand, 1910

## Family CLUBIONIDAE

Eutichurus insulanus Banks, 1902; Banks, 1903

Family SALTICIDAE
*Icius separatus Banks, 1903
Parnaeus chrysis (Walckenaer), 1837; Peckham, 1909

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Published with the aid of a special gift from Mr. G. R. Agassiz.

[^1]:    1. Sternum ending in a point between the posterior coxae. . Artema
    Sternum broadly truncate between posterior coxae. .2
[^2]:    $\sigma^{7}$ Haiti; 1912-1913, (Mann)
    o Haiti; Diquini, November 1912, (Mann)
    of Haiti; hills near Port-au-Prince, 2,000 feet, 2 October 1934, (Darlington)
    $\sigma^{7}$ Dom. Rep.; San Jose de las Matas, 1,500 feet+, June 1938, (Darlington)

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Synonyms are in italics, and new species are in bold face.

